The Bombay Gazette

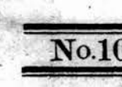
No. 10,521—NEW SERIES — BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1882.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY
—	KASHGAR ...	2621	450	R. G. Murray	1st Dec.
—	GWALIOR ...	2733	500	M. de Horne ...	8th ,,
—	VENETIA ...	2726	500	A. B. Daniell..	15th ,,
L	LOMBARDY ...	2726	500	W. R. Bressc...	22nd ,,
—	MALWA ...	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	29th ,,
					1883.
L	BRINDISI ...	3542	550	R. B. Haselwood	5th Jan.
—	POONAH ...	3130	600	J. B. Chapman .	12th ,,
L	SUTLEJ ...	4191	750	A. H. Johnson .	19th ,,
—	PEKIN ...	3142	550	A. W. Adamson .	26th ,,
—	MIRZAPORE..	3887	600	C. G. Perrins,	2nd Feby.
—	HYDASPES ...	2284	500	G. Scrivener	9th ,,
L	HOME ...	5013	850	G.F. Cates	16th ,,
—	KASHGAR ...	2621	450	R.G. Murray	23rd ,,
—	THAMES ...	4101	750	W. D. Anderson	2nd Mar.
—	VENETIA ...	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	9th ,,
—	GANGES ...	4196	750	W. B. Andrews	16th ,,
—	MALWA ...	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	23rd ,,
—	PEKIN ...	3000	600	A. Symons	30th ,,
—	POONAH ...	3130	600	J. B. Chapman	6th Apr.
—	BOKHARA ...	2932	500	H. Weighell	13th ,,
—	SURAT ...	3142	550	A. W. Adamson	20th ,,
—	CATHAY ...	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	27th ,,
—	HYDASPES ...	2284	500	G. Scrivener	4th May.

Extra Steamer.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class, Rs. 600		Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class, Rs. 600		Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
ROME	5013	800	G. F. Cates	1st Dec.
THAMES	4101	750	W.D. Anderson ...	15th ,,
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard....	29th ,,
				1883.
ROHILLA	3500	600	W. Barrat	12th Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued :— 1st Class. 2nd Class.

	Rs.	Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do. ..	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	465

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th November, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. £ 60	Including wines.	I Class .. £ 52	Including wines.
II do. .. 36		II do. .. 30	
III do. .. 15	With food.	III do. .. 15	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered [illegible]
DON PIERE OF CHARGE to the
Hand-books. All extra Luggage
rates which can be ascertained from
The following or other first Cla
Bombay :—
CHINA, on Friday.....
MANILLA, on Friday.....
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Mo
Passengers and heavy baggage
free of charge, by the Company's
Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.
Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route,	£ 95	Brighton Route	£ 80
,, ,, II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	.. 58
From Naples, I do.	do.	.. 115	do.	.. 120
,, ,, II do.	do.	.. 165	do.	.. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, Nov. 20, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

Regular monthly steamers to Marseilles doing the run in 25 days.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,017 tons, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 24th December.

She has, in common with the other new steamers of this Company, splendid accommodation for passengers, being built specially with a view to their comfort, the cabins being roomy and containing two berths only. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
,, over three and under eight ½ charge.
,, ,, eight and under twelve ¾
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 18 1
Passengers' heavy baggage will be delivered in London free of charge.
The above steamer will be followed by the Canton or Comorin leaving 21st January.
Steamers of this line will leave Bombay regularly on the 21st of each month from January, and they will sail from Marseilles, on the 20th of each month.
For further particulars apply to
Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st Nov., 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S.S.	Tons.	H.P.
WERNETH HALL	4,100	500
WISTOW HALL	2,700	400
RYDAL HALL	2,700	400
STAKE HALL	2,700	400
MERTON HALL	4,100	500

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.
For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.
The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
32, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
PANDORA (new)...	G. Sturli	3,800	550	8th Dec. 1883
BERENICE (new)...	P. Crillovich ...	3,500	550	8th Jan.
HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	8th Feb

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste ...	Rs. 400 ..	Rs. 280 ..	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375 ..	295 ..	143 0
To Port Said..	320 ..	255 ..	131 0
To Suez	300 ..	240 ..	122 8
To Aden	170 ..	130 ..	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	2nd Dec

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 1882.

N. V. CURRANEE AND Co.,
INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE AND OVERLAND PARCEL AGENTS,
Elphinstone-circle, (opposite the Custom House.)

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR LONDON.

S. S. GOA, 1,906 Tons, on 3rd December, calling at Kurrachee, Aden, Suez, Port Said, Algiers and Lisbon.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on THURSDAY, 30th November, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Cocoanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ARABIA, 1,080 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th November, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Ewo, and Bunreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on 26th November, 1882, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th November, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.
Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.
IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd November, 1882. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. CALIFORNIA, 3,410 tons, 1,000-horse Power, Captain WM. YOUNG, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on the 30th NOVEMBER, 1882.
For passage apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is its kind the finest Liqueur imported

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH,

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per bottle Re. 1-12. Cash per doz. Rs. 20.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE-ACTION HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES,

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced ; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 5 each, Cash.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from
THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.
Per pound box, Cash Rs. 2-12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hæmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each, Rs. 1-4.
Original case containing 50 Packets, Rs. 60.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S TARAXACUM JUICE combined with PODOPHYLLIN,

Recommended for diseases of the liver, biliousness, &c.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

PEPSINE WINE

Contains pepsine in solution,
Is agreeable to take,
And is very efficacious
In cases of
Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

TRIPLE ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR (Rubini's formula),

Recommended in cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa.
Price Re. 1.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

MORNING CLOUDS.

A small Havanna-shaped Trichinopoly suitable for smoking after Chota Hazri or Tiffin.

Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

HAVANNA-SHAPED TRICHINOPOLY

Fine flavour and superior finish.
Price Rs. 2, per box of 100.

DAWSON'S MUSTER.

Medium length Cheroot-shaped with straw.
Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

THOMSON'S MUSTER.

Long Cheroot-shaped with straw.
Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

NOBLE'S MUSTER.

A small Cheroot without straw, of mild but fine flavoured Tobacco.
Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

CLUB MUSTER.

Cheroot or Havanna-shaped, a regular Leisure hour.
Price Rs. 3, per box of 100.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER...HERR BANDMANN.
STAGE MANAGER.....MR. AUGUSTUS GLOVER.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, NOV. 24.
Shakespeare's celebrated Tragedy of
KING RICHARD III.
OR THE
BATTLE OF BOSWORTH-FIELD.
HERR BANDMANN as the DUKE of GLOUCESTER,
Miss BEAUDET as LADY ANNE,
Supported by the full strength of the LONDON COMPANY.
NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.
Large Orchestra under the direction of DUDLEY WYATT.

MONDAY NOVEMBER 27 :
In consequence of its grand success will be repeated
PATIENCE
OR
BUNTHORNE'S BRIDE.
Miss BEAUDET in her inimitable impersonation of PATIENCE, the DAIRY MAID

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28 :
COLLEEN BAWN.
In Preparation :—MERCHANT of VENICE and WOMAN of the PEOPLE.

Prices as usual. Box Office at the Theatre.
Reservation of Seats at SOUNDY & Co.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

CUMBALLA HILL, TO LET, unfurnished, half of large BUNGALOW, Drawing and Dining-room and 3 Bed-rooms. Open to the Sea and extensive views of Native Town and Harbour. Good Stabling. Rent, Rs. 130. Apply to "B.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

MISS LOUISE POMEROY, with her GREAT DRAMATIC AND COMEDY COMBINATION, will appear at the GAIETY THEATRE during the Season.
DAWSON, LESSEE AND MANAGER.
Miss POMEROY has enjoyed a most prosperous season at Brisbane, from whence she was to take her Company on to Sydney to play eleven nights, after which she embarks for India, and should reach Calcutta by the next mail, due on the 22nd instant.
AUSTRALIAN NOTES "INDIAN DAILY NEWS," THURSDAY, NOV. 9TH, 1882.
To the PUBLIC OF BOMBAY.—India's own Entrepreneur for the past 21 years. A subscription never asked for and now none required.—I remain, The Public Obdt. Servant, DAVE CARSON.

CLEARANCE SALE.

MESSRS. GLENROY & Co., offer for sale on account of their several constituents a large and varied collection of CHINA and JAPAN CURIOSITIES, the sale to commence from the 16th November up to 4th December 1882. And the REMAINING PORTION will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the premises of Messrs. GLENROY & Co., opposite to Messrs. Thorpe and Co.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

IN consequence of the NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS we are receiving for PRIVATE LIGHTING for NATIVE FESTIVALS, &c., and to prevent disappointment to future applicants, all ORDERS for the Electric Light should be given at least ONE WEEK BEFORE the light is actually required.
C. E. ASHBURNER, Manager,
Eastern Electric Light & Power Co., Ld.

SALVATION ARMY.

HINDEE THEATRE, corner of Grant and Falkland Roads.—Meetings EVERY EVENING at 5 p.m.
SALVATION TENT, Crawford Market.—Meetings daily at 7-30 a.m. and 8 p.m.
MAJOR TUCKER.
Head-quarters, Salvation Army, Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS will be received by the Resident Engineer, Port Trust, till MONDAY, 27th instant, at noon, for the SUPPLY of 300 tons Cadzow, Watson's Hartley, Graham's Lonerigg, or other approved SCOTCH COAL, and 500 tons Davison's West Hartley to arrive o lately arrived, delivered and stacked at Malet Bunder.
The rate to include all charges. The coal to be subject to the approval of the Resident Engineer, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
JOHN McMEEKIN.
Elphinstone Bunder, 15th Nov. 1882. Storekeeper.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Limited.
CAPITAL 6,500,000 fcs.

THE undersigned has just returned from Europe with the BEST, CHEAPEST and NEWEST apparatus, for which the Co. has acquired the monopoly :
Accumulators, the newest improved systems.
Incandescent Lamps, Swan's and others.
Gramme's new Electric Machines for 4, 10, 20, 40, 100 Incandescent lamps.
Do. For distribution of power (70 p. ct. guaranteed).
Arc lights, and regulator lamps.
New Carbons for steadying the lights.
Jablochkoff Candles, improved manufacture.
Lamps, Globes, Cable, and other accessories.
F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
AGENTS :
Messrs. PEEL, CASSELS and Co, Bombay.
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. BINNY and Co., Madras.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
COCOANUT AND CASTOR-OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of COCOANUT and CASTOR OILS required by the company for twelve months commencing the first day of February next to be delivered from time to time, in such quantities as may be required, the annual consumption averaging about 475 tons of Cocoanut-oil, and 650 tons of Castor-oil. Samples may be seen at the Store-keeper's Office, Byculla.
Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Oil" and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Store Depôts, Byculla and Parel, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 20th December next, after which hour no Tender will be received.
No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes.
Four per cent. on the value of the contract will be required as security ; one half to be deposited on signing the contract, and the remainder by 5 per cent. retentions from monthly payments.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Store-keeper's Office, Byculla, 23rd November, 1882.

RAJPUTANA MALWA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDES THE RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, THE HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY, AND THE SINDIA NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.)
TENDER FOR THE NERBUDDA BRIDGE TOLLS FOR THE YEAR 1883.

TENDERS are invited for FARMING the TOLLS levied on Carts, Animals, and Passengers, making use of the sub-way of the Nerbudda River Railway Bridge at Mortakka. The tolls are levied according to a sanctioned tariff, which may be seen in the Office of the Examiner of Accounts of the above Railway, Ajmere. All expenses on account of establishment, tickets, &c., will be borne by the party tendering, and one-twelfth of the amount tendered for will have to be paid into the Examiner's Office every month on the last working day of the month.
The tender is to be for one year, i.e., from 1st January to 31st December, 1883, and a cash deposit of Rupees 1,000 is to be lodged with the Manager, which will be forfeited in the event of non-fulfilment of engagement.
Tenders should be sent into the Manager's Office not later than the 12th December next, and should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Nerbudda Bridge Tolls."
W, S. S. BISSET, Major, R.E.,
Manager, R. M. R.
Ajmere, dated 15th November, 1882.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 269 OF 1882.

SEWRAJ GUNGAJUR of Bombay, Hindoo, residing in a House at Mandvi Bunder, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff,
vs.
DUNCAN MACFADYEN, of Bombay, European, carrying on business in Bombay under the name, style and firm of D. Macfadyen and Company ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION, dated the 3rd day of November 1882, and published in the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Bombay Samachar* and the *Prabhakar* of the 20th instant, it was proclaimed and notified that on MONDAY, the 20th day of November, 1882, at 12 o'clock noon, the Sheriff of Bombay would sell at the Customs Bonded Warehouse, Fort, the interest of the abovenamed Defendant in three butts of whisky marked D. McF, & Co.
AND WHEREAS the said sale was adjourned for want of bidders to SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock noon,
Now it is hereby PROCLAIMED and NOTIFIED that on SATURDAY, the 25th day of November, 1882, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale, dated the 5th day of October, 1882, PUT UP FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Customs Bonded Warehouse, Fort, to the highest bidder and without reserve, the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant in the said three butts of WHISKY, or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the Decree.
For particulars vide the said Proclamation dated 3rd of November, 1882, and for further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 20th day of November, 1882.
W. S. HEWETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. PAYNE and GILBERT, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CHOICE SPARKLING WINES.

Cash per dozen Quarts. Rs. a.		Cash per dozen Pints. Rs. a.
27 0 ...	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE ... ...Saumur...	15 0
	Pure excellent quality, perfect condition.	
34 0 ...	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE ...Treacher's Light Dry...	18 8
	A wholesome, genuine Wine, suitable for general consumption.	
40 0 ...	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE...Treacher's Dry Creaming Sillery...	21 8
	The produce of one of the best districts of France, in brilliant order.	
50 0 ...	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE...Perrier Jouet's finest Dry...	26 8
	Pale and Dry ; exquisite flavour.	
50 0 ...	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE ...Giesler's "For India"...	26 8
	This is Messrs. Giesler and Company's finest brand, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class imported into India.	
55 0 ...	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE...Heidsieck's Dry Monopole...	29 0
	A famous Dry Wine.	
34 0 ...	Sparkling ... MOSELLE ... ...Superior quality...	19 0
	Choice with charming bouquet.	
41 0 ...	Sparkling ... MOSELLE... ... Finest Nonpareil...	22 8
	This is the finest Wine shipped, and is distinguished for its aroma and delicate flavour.	
30 0 ...	Sparkling ... MOSELLE ... ...Fine quality...	16 0
	Pale Muscatel flavour.	
35 0 ...	Sparkling ... HOCK ... ...Superior quality...	19 0
	A Wine with great flavour and softness.	
42 0 ...	Sparkling ... HOCK ... Finest Ehrenbreitstein...	23 0
	This is a magnificent Wine, and much admired for its superb qualities.	
38 0 ...	Sparkling ... BURGUNDY ... ...Finest quality, Red...	21 0
	An exquisite Wine of great bouquet and delicacy.	

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

SEASON. 1882-3.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY,

BEG to announce that they have received a carefully assorted stock of WOOLLEN GOODS [illegible] from the leading ENGLISH and SCOTCH MANUFACTURERS, containing every variety of goods necessary for this branch of their business.
Having purchased VERY LARGELY, they are enabled to offer their customers NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

MORNING SUITS OF DITTOS
(Single Breasted Sac and Trousers).

Credit, Rs.	28,	32,	34,	37,	40,	44,	48,
Cash, Rs.	25-4,	28-12,	30-10,	33-6,	36-0,	39-10,	43-4.

VISITING SUITS
(Morning Coat, Vest, and Trousers).

Credit, Rs.	44,	47,	49,	52,	65,	72,	88,
Cash, Rs.	39-10,	42-4,	44-0,	46-12,	58-8,	64-14,	79-4.

CHESTERFIELDS
of materials specially adapted for dust Coats or light Over-coats, from
Credit, Rs. 30 to Rs. 60
Cash, Rs. 27 to Rs. 54.

ULSTERS
in Fancy Check Angolas, Cheviots, &c., lined throughout, from
Credit, Rs. 40 to Rs. 80
Cash, Rs. 36 to Rs. 72.

TROPICAL TWEED TROUSERINGS,
a new material specially adapted for warm climates, plain and fancy colours, in great variety. Trousers from
Rs. 11 to Rs. 22.

Instructions for Self-measurement and Patterns sent Post free on application.

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH. NO CHARGE FOR PACKING.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.
N.B.—ESPLANADE HOTEL is our ONLY address in Bombay.

YEATMAN'S YEAST POWDER.
BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER.

[illegible] Yeast Powder were supplied to the Zulu War, and 40,000 lbs. to the Turco-Russian War.
YEATMAN'S YEAST POWDER has no alkaline taste, gives no disagreeable flouration, and articles made with it, need not be baked immediately after they are made.
BORWICK'S GOLD MEDAL BAKING POWDER is a cheap and ready Table Delicacy always at hand.

PUDDINGS WITHOUT EGGS.				PASTRY WITH LESS BUTTER.	
Yeatman's Yeast Powder, 6d. tins,	per tin	Rs. 0	4 6	per doz. Rs.	3 0 0
Borwick's Baking Powder, 1d. packets,	per packets	,, 0	1 0	,, ,,	0 8 0
Do do do 6d. tins,	per tin	,, 0	4 6	,, ,,	3 0 0

W. J. ESSAI,
PURVEYING AND PROVISION CASH STORES, FORBES-STREET, FORT, AND ESPLANDE CROSS-ROAD, OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET
BOMBAY.

NOTICE

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHER USERS OF POWER IN BULK.

WATER POWER, varying from 100 to 1,000 H. P., is available at 38 sites on the Bari Doab and Western Jumna Canals in the Punjab.
The tracts in which the Water Power is situated are :—
(*a.*) Between the rivers Beas and Ravi, to the North of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway 26 sites, close to the Amritsar and Pathankote Railway now under construction.
(*b.*) To the West of, and about 16 miles from, the river Jumna, 12 sites, on a Navigable Cana running from Karnal to Delhi, and within easy distance of the grand Trunk Road.
Leases will be granted for 20 years, on the following approximate rates per H. P. per annum.

For the first	3 years	Rs.	Nil.
Do. second	3 ,, ...	,,	60
Do. third	6 ,, ...	,,	100
Do. fourth	6 ,, ...	,,	150

Full particulars can be obtained from the Office of the Joint Secretary to Government, Punjab Irrigation Branch, Lahore, and information regarding the Water Power available at the various sites and their local advantages, can be obtained from the Offices of the Superintending Engineer, Bari Doab Canal, Amritsar, Superintending Engineer, Western Jumna Canal, Delhi.

By order,
R. HOME, LIEUT.-COL., R. E.,
Offg. Joint Secretary, Government, Punjab,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.
Lahore, 24th Jany. 1882.

TEMPLE BAR

GRAND CAFE RESTAURANT.

THE MANAGER has the pleasure of informing the Public that a French Chef de Cuisine has just been brought from Europe specially for the Establishment.

Breakfasts, Dinners, and Tiffins can now be supplied to customers in a superior style, at moderate charges. All Liquors are of the very best quality.

COLD WEATHER KIT.

ULSTERS.
THE CORRECT CONNAUGHT SHAPE.

Stout Irish Freize or Cheviot	Rs. 48 0
Superfine Whitney and Cheviot	,, 55 0
Fine Lambskin, a very Warm, Soft, and Comfortable Material	,, 65 0

REEFING JACKETS.

Fine Blue Pilot Cheviots and Petersham, Rs. 40 to.....	Rs. 50 0
Fancy Silk Mufflers, immense Choice, Rs. 4-12 to.....	Rs. 15 0

CHESTERFIELDS.

Light Overcoats to cover Dress Suit, "Dew Proof"	Rs. 30 0
Superfine Cheviot, Lambskin, and Elysean Whitney, Rs. 40 to	,, 50 0

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

Dark Berlin Wool, Rs. 10 to.....	Rs. 12 0
Superfine, very Soft, Warm, and Elastic	,, 14 0
White Berlin Mufflers.....	,, 2 0
White Cashmere, Rs. 3 to	,, 5 0

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., { Opposite the Esplanade Hotel. } BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS.

BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART, BOMBAY.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK :—
10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines.
12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shank's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.
20-H. P, Shank's Cornish Boilers.
8 and 10-H. P. Shank's Vertical Engines and Boilers.
12 and 22 cwts. Shank's Steam Hoists.
4, 6, 7, and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.
Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.
Pulsometers.
Hand Fire-engines.
Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.
Lathes and other Tools.
Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.
Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Bar, Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.
Rolled Iron Beams of the most variety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS, AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS, &c.,

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

WE continue to receive regular weekly shipments of our well-known

CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES.

It is now about 16 years since we introduced these Watches in this country. During this time their quality has been unceasingly improved by our manufactory year for year, so that they are now unquestionably by far superior to Watches generally sold in India at considerably higher rates.

These watches are always in stock :—

In open-faced silver cases		Rs. 25
Do. hunting	,, ...	,, 26*
Do. half-hunting	,, ...	,, 27*

The Watches marked * are also in stock in extra heavy sterling silver cases and of superior finish, at Rs. 35.

GUARANTEE ONE YEAR—POSTAGE FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

MASON and HAMLIN'S AMERICAN ORGAN ; Five Octaves, Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

LETTS'S DIARY

FOR

1883,

OF

ALL SHAPES AND SIZES,

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,

AT

COOPER AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY, MEADOW-STREET, FORT,

AND

POONA, EAST-STREET.

LECTURE

ON

"MIND IN COSMOS."

BISHOP FOSTER, of the American Methodist Episcopal Church, will deliver, D. V., a lecture on the above subject to Educated Natives in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on MONDAY next, at 8-30 p.m. (Bombay time). All are cordially invited.

NOTICE.

WANTED, two SURVEYORS acquainted with the use of the theodolite, who can plot, draw and print well. Employment for two years certain, on Rs. 50 a month during the working and Rs. 30 during the recess season. Applications to be made to the undersigned accompanied by certificates.

W. S. HEXTON,
Acting Conservator of Forests in Sind.
Conservator's office, Camp Khanot, Forest, 10th Nov. 1882.

MRS. COUNSELL,

CLARE HOUSE, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

INVITES ATTENTION to her CHOICE SELECTION of NEW GOODS, just received, consisting of Dress Materials, Millinery, Trimmed and Unbraided Straw Hats and Bonnets.

Ladies' Children's and Gent's Hosiery.

Ladies' and Children's Costumes, Corsets, &c.

Babies' Hoods, Cloaks, Robes, &c.

Infant's Sun Hats and Bonnets.

Fans, Umbrellas and Sun-shades.

Machine Needles, Cotton and Silk.

Berlin Wool; Perfumery; Stationery, and a choice variety of Christmas Cards.

All goods marked in plain figures.

Up-country orders attended to promptly and carefully. Remittance on reference in Bombay.

PERFUMERY.

RICH TOILET SOAPS.

A PARCEL of the following EXTRA HIGHLY PERFUMED SOAPS has been received by the undersigned:—

		per case of 3 tablets.
ATKINSON'S Jockey Club	Soaps	...Rs. 4
" Ess. Boquet	Ditto.	... " 4
" Frangipani	Ditto.	... " 4
" Otto Rose	Ditto.	... " 4
" White Rose	Ditto.	... " 4
" Millefleur	Ditto.	... " 4

NOTE.—The above are beautifully perfumed, pure and perfect Toilet Soaps; and being prepared with pure materials are strongly recommended for healing, preserving, and beautifying the skin.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ASK FOR

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

From As. 4 to Rs. 5.

FANCY TOILET ARTICLES,

Suitable for presentation.

MAPIN AND WEBB'S

CELEBRATED

CUTLERY, PEN-KNIVES, RAZORS, &c.

From As. 10 to Rs. 9.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. AND E. ATKINSON AND OTHERS'

PERFUMERY.

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

kinds are generally kept in
ckered by Atkinson, Rimmel,
Lubin, &c., &c.:—

White Rose.
Jockey Club.
Tubereuse.
Kiss-me-quick.
Honeysuckle.
Blush Rose.
Provence Rose.
Sweet Briar.
Wood-Violet.
New Mown-Hay.
Prize Medal Boquet.
Eu de Portugal.
Princess Alice.
Empress Eugenie.
la Reine Victoria.

&c. &c. &c. &c.

S. MADON & CO.,
Hummum-street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW CROP

GRA VALLEY TEAS.

CHAHPORE" ESTATE.

received our first batch of New
Crop of the above VERY CHOICE TEAS.
We have only two kinds in original packets, viz., Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12 per lb.; Universal Mixture, Re. 1-4 per lb. We guarantee all our Teas to be of the best quality, and can confidently recommend them to our patrons. Trial orders solicited

BY

B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
BOMBAY AGENTS,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT.

TO BE LET, the "CROW'S NEST" at Breach Candy. Rent very moderate. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the TOP FLOOR of a BUNGALOW at Chowpatty, for Rs. 60. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a HOUSE in Rampart Row, lately in the occupation of Messrs. Hoar and Co. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, ROOMS at Grant Buildings. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
28, APOLLO-STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams transmitted to and from England at greatly reduced cost.

Home and other Remittances effected at once by telegraphic advice.

Bills, Drafts, &c., cashed or sent for collection.

Current Accounts opened.

Pay. Pensions, &c., drawn and paid without charge.

Interest on deposits made in India remitted home at 2s. per rupee.

Goods, stores, wines, &c., supplied from stocks in India at current prices, or from Home at wholesale prices, direct from the manufacturers.

Passages to all ports booked free of charge at reduced fares.

Packages of any size or shape shipped to England and elsewhere at lowest rates of freight.

Personal, Financial, and General Agency business conducted.

Particulars on application, personally or by letter.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION Limited.

બોમ્બે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કારપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

बोम्बे बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन लिमीटेड.

is hereby given that the ORDI-
GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders
Corporation will be held at the office of the
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY
ember, 1882, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for
purposes:—
re and consider the Report of the Directors
ed accounts for the year ending 31st May
tion the Declaration of a Dividend,
ct Directors in place of those who retire by
t auditors for the ensuing year and to fix
ration.
Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.
Bombay, 25th Nov. 1882.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the Books of the above Corporation are open for the inspection of the Shareholders at the office of the Corporation on and after MONDAY, the 29th instant.
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

FRENCH SWEETS, &c.

CHOCOLATE-CREAM, Parlines, Dragees, Almonds, Fondauts, Pastils, Vanilla-Liquor, Nougatu, Croquettes, Fancy Sweets, Napolitan, assorted, &c.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

APRICOTS, Greengages, Plums, Cherries, Strawberries, Angelica Oranges, assorted, &c.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

BISCUITS.

MACCAROONS, Ratafias, Dessert, Chocolate-cream, Ice Wafers, Lemon and Orange Dessert, Vanilla Wafers, Spicenuts, mixed, &c.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

CHEESE, &c.

GRUYERE, Stilton, Cheddar, Cheshire, Double Gloster, Albert, Hams, Bacon, Tongues, Bath Chaps, &c.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the RECLAMATION of SEA SWAMP LAND by earth bunds faced with rubble stone at BHAGUL, near Bulsar, Guierat. The plans and conditions of contract can be inspected and forms of tender obtained at the Office of Mr. Goatling, Architect, Hummum Street, Bombay. Messrs. Graham and Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1882.

THE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY OF KURRACHEE, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 7th day of December, 1882, at 4 o'clock (Madras time), at the registered office of the company at McLeod Road, Kurrachee, to confirm the following special Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the company held on 22nd November, 1882.

1. That the Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provision of the "Indian Companies Act, 1882."

2. That Mr. Alexander McHinch be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator of the said Company without remuneration.

3. That the Liquidator be and he is hereby authorised and empowered to sell, assign, transfer and make over as from the 1st day of December, 1882, unto a certain Joint Stock Company intended shortly to be formed and intended to be registered in Bombay under the provisions of the "Indian Companies Act, 1882," with limited liability and to be called "The Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Limited," having a Capital of Rs. 81,600 divided into 408 shares of Rs. 200 each, the sum of Rs. 10,000 in cash being part of the assets of the said Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, Limited, and also all the fleet of barges, boats, and other the stock in trade, and all the moveable property and the business and good-will, assets and effects, rights and credits of the said Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, Limited, save and except the cash in hand over and above the beforementioned sum of Rs. 10,000, deposits in Banks, and investments in Government Promissory Notes, belonging to the said Company, and save and except also such portion of the boats and barges belonging to the said Company as are no longer serviceable, and save and except also the claims of the said Company against Government; and to receive as the consideration for such sale, 408 fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 200 each in the said Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Limited, for distribution amongst the shareholders of the said landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, Limited, in such manner that the holder of each share in the said Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, Limited, shall receive one fully paid up share of the nominal value of Rs. 200 in the said Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Limited, in respect of the said share so held by him.

4. That the sale of the said property of the said Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, Limited, with the exception aforesaid to the said Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Limited, shall be made by the said liquidator subject to a covenant or undertaking on the part of the said Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, Limited, to perform and fulfil all the agreements, contracts, engagements, and obligations by which the said Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, Limited, shall be bound on the 1st day of December, 1882, and also to pay and discharge all the just debts and liabilities which shall be due and incurred by the said Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, Limited, on the 1st day of December, 1882, and to indemnify the said Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, Limited, against the same.

5. That the Liquidator be, and he is hereby, empowered to do all acts and exercise all powers comprised in Sections 201, 202, and 204 of the Indian Companies' Act 1882.

By order of the Directors,
A. MCHINCH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, Ld.
Kurrachee, 23rd November, 1882.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

50 cases new season's Kaisow Congow Tea, No. 1, 28 lbs. each.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Ootumchund Mocumchund—

Ex. s. s. Clan Maclean.

F O E M } 2190-2209 ex-lot—13 bales, each 309 lbs., Turkey red yarn No. 40s.

AT 1 P. M.

1 handsome strong English-built buggy.
1 handsome bay Arab horse, goes in harness, aged, 14-3.
1 handsome strong Madras built 4 seated open carriage.
1 set brass mounted double harness.
1 handsome grey country bred poney, about 13-1, very stout, quiet, goes in saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong English-built small poney dog-cart on steel springs, with rain and fair weather cover, with handsome fast trotting bay galloway, and set of brass mounted harness. All in very good order.
1 handsome large second-hand English-built clarance, by Aldebert of Long Acre.
1 handsome large second-hand English-built family omnibus, by R. D. Atornal Mednesbury.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 28, Lower Colaba, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, fine oil rate pictures and oleographs, &c., &c., &c., the property of PATRICK BROWN, Esq. The same comprises rich glasswars, handsome dinner and breakast services, best plated ware such as ice pitcher, cruetstand, slaver, tea set in 4 pieces, a set of spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished and carved household furniture, such as a set of camp tables in 2 pieces, sideboard, whatnot, mallet-pattern arm-chairs, handsome circular pier, folding and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, long arm and drawingro-om chairs, conversation couches, chiffonier, stands, English rugs, rich table ornaments, iron four post bedstead, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, almirah, wardrobe, meatsafe, rocking horse, &c. &c.

The property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd December, at 2 p.m., Messrs' BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, next to the Sassoon's Dock, in the tent lately in the occupation of J. E. Robertson, Esq., the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and richly carved household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome sweet toned cottage piano by S. Rose & Co., rich China and Japanese vases, very rich table ornaments, &c.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

JAPAN WARE ON COMMISSION SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell on commission at their rooms, an invoice of 25 cases Japan ware, consisting of handsome awata shippo vases, awata shippo pots and covers, awata shippo jars and covers, awata tea sets, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the old *Bombay Gazette*, Meadow-street, a large quantity of hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich tea and dessert sets, plated ware, writing desks, date boxes, and tea caddies, and sundry samples of glassware, &c., &c.

The full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 25th November, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

Sale of Valuable Land on the Byculla Flats near the Mahalaxmee Station, admirably adapted for building, sites, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of December next, at 3 p.m., precisely, the undermentioned plots of land belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Antonio Ignacio Da Silva:—

LOT NO. 1.

A piece of ground containing by admeasurement 11,860 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the west side of Haines-road, registered under old Collector's No. 413, old survey No. 369 and new survey No. 3,495, and bounded on the east by the Haines-road, on the west by the Hindoostan Mills, on the north by the compound wall of the Hindoostan Mills, and on the south partly by the chawl of Sewjee Premjee, partly by the ground of Ragoonath Daboolkar and partly by the ground of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.

LOT NO. 2.

A piece of ground containing by admeasurement 429 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the east side of Haines-road, registered under old Collector's No. 413, old survey No. 369 and new survey No. 3 34/3, and bounded on the east and south by a tank, on the west by the Haines-road, and on the north by the ground of Mr. DeSouza.

LOT NO 3.

A piece of ground containing by admeasurement 8,255 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the west side, of Haines-road, registered under old Collector's No. 414, old survey No. 373 and new survey No. 3499, and bounded on the east by the Haines-road, on the west by the Arthur-road, on the north and south by the property formerly belonging to Ragoonath Narayen Khotay, Esq., and now to Homanjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.

LOT NO. 4.

A piece of ground containing by admeasurement 960 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the east side of Haines-road, registered under old Collector's No. 414, old survey No. 373 and new survey No. 4 34/50, and bounded on the east by the ground of Narrayen Balajee, on the west and south by the Haines-road, and on the north by the property of Narrayen Balajee.

LOT NO. 5.

A piece of ground containing by admeasurement 1,190 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the west side of Arthur-road, registered under old Collector's No. 414, old survey No. 373 and new survey No. 2-3420, and bounded on the east and south by the Arthur-road, and on the west and north by the progerty formerly belonging to Ragoonath Narayen Khotay, Esq., and now to Jeejeebhoy, Esq.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWF

Bombay, 25th November, 1882.

NOTICES.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRI

THE MUIR MILLS COMPAN

Cawnpore, have a large stock of the
lities and shades as approved for the c
pean and Native Troops. Samples and p
on application to

MANAGING DI
Or to our Agents,
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, Limited,
(In Liquidation.)

THE LIQUIDATORS of the above Company hereby give notice, that there are eleven shares of the said Company representing shares of the former Companies, "The Frere Land and Reclamation Company," and "The Frere Land Company, Limited," which have not been taken up in exchange for the shares of the old companies. The holders of such shares are now called on to come forward and take up the same on or before the 15th December next, as the affairs of the Company will be thereafter wound up and final distribution made.—Dated this 13th day of October, 1882.

By order,
E.C. GABRIAL,
Secretary.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

THE following MACHINERY are for SALE at the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company's MILLS, THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MILL, at Tardeo, and the DINSHAW PETIT MILL, at Parel. They can be seen at work up to 15th November next.

AT THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MILLS, TARDEO.

TWO PAIRS of SELF-ACTING MULES on Smith's Patent principles made by P. and J. Macgregor of Manchester, each of 600 spindles and 1¼ in. in gauge, one end to a boss, self weighted back and middle rollers, complete, and now at work.

FOUR SLUBBING FRAMES of 48 spindles each, 10" by 6" bobbin, loose boss, top rollers to front line, single centrifugal pressers, complete, and now at work.

FOUR INTERMEDIATE FRAMES of 80 spindles, each 10" by 5" bobbin, loose boss, top rollers to front line, single centrifugal pressers, complete, and now at work.

THREE SINGLE HEATER LAP MACHINES, 48 cards, made by John Tatham on Lord's patterns, Patent feeders, complete, and now at work.

THREE DOUBLE HEATER SCUTCHERS for 48 cards, one Machine with Lord's Patent piano feeders and two Machines with Lord's feeder, complete, and now a work.

AT THE DINSHAW PETIT MILLS, PAREL.

SIXTY-SIX POWER LOOMS, under pick, 32 reed space by Smith Brothers, with chains complete, and now at work
For the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th October, 1882.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

OUR SEWING-MACHINES stand pre-eminent. They are acknowledged by all to be the best in style, elegance, workmanship, material and finish. Send for Price List.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

VIENNA CHAIRS, (plain and rocking) bent walnutwood, light, strong and elegant.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

HAMILTON'S.—The nearest Hotel to the Prince's Dock.—"I have stayed here seven weeks and have been extremely comfortable. The hotel is particularly clean and well managed, and the table excellent. I shall certainly recommend it for Bombay on all occasions. GEO. F. HORBURY. 3rd November 1882.

BADHAM, PILE & Co.—CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES of every description, just received.

MRS. PRYER, Milliner and Dressmaker. A large stock of trimmed and untrimmed Hats, Flowers, Feathers, &c., 8, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, the VICTORIA HOTEL, Parell Road, Byculla, with the good will, stock in trade, and furniture. Apply at the Hotel up to 27th inst.

WANTED, a MESSMAN for Officers' Mess, 2nd Lanc. Fus. A good COOK indispensable. Apply MESS PRESIDENT, 2, Lanc. Fus., Mhow.

BENNETT'S AUCTION TO-DAY. Handsome grey PONY. Goes well in single or double harness, and has been regularly ridden. Capital paces.

CHUBB'S DISPATCH BOXES, with all the latest Improvements, solid Leather Cases.
THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

WALKING-STICKS, a large choice, suitable for presentation, &c., &c., from Rs. 1-8.
THORPE & Co., General Outfitters, Bombay.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SILK UMBRELLA, very best Twilled Silk, a large assortment. Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 13-8.
THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Meadow and Hummum-streets, Bombay.

LADIES' WHITE and BUFF SUN SHADES, Lined Green, Buff, Pink and Drab, Rs. 3-8 each.
THORPE & Co., General Outfitters, Bombay.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S TERAI HATS, latest shapes, BEST QUALITY, all sizes. Rs. 14-8.
THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

EXCELSIOR INK for RUBBER-STAMPS. Five colours to select from. Bottles As. 12 each, double usual size. Prepared by B. PHILLIPS & Co., Chemists, 17, Church Gate Street.

EXTRA SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER, a vegetable preparation. Tins As. 8 and Re. 1, at the Pharmacy of B. PHILLIPS & Co., 17, Church Gate Street. Dispensing conducted under the supervision of an English Chemist.

1. CHRISTMAS GREETINGS! Ladies' straw and satin trimmed Hats and Bonnets, black silk Gloves, coloured Mitts, cloth Shoes, Ostrich Feathers and Plumes. All just imported.

2. THE largest variety of Birthday, Wedding, Christmas and New Year Cards, from As. 1 to Rs. 3. Apply soon for ivory greeting cards, the latest novelty.

3. CHILDREN'S Washing and sun Hats and Hoods, Dress Dolls, Mechanical Novelties, and Fancy Toys for presentation. SORABJEE CURSETJEE MAJOO, 20, Meadow Street, Fort, next door to Sound & Co.

THE largest assortment of HELMETS and SOLA-TOPEES in Bombay is to be seen at WATSON & CO.'S, Esplanade Hotel.

ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR CHAMBER HELMETS, finest quality, Felt, Rs. 16-4. Best FELT HELMETS, well ventilated and light, Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 14. Extra strong, Rs. 11-4 and Rs. 14.—WATSON & Co., Esplanade Hotel.

LADIES' HELMETS.—Thick Pith Topees, Shooting Hats, Dress Hats, Fancy Pugrees, etc., etc. WATSON & Co., Esplanade Hotel.

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TERAI HATS for Ladies and Gentlemen, new shapes, Rs. 12-2, and Rs. 16-4. WATSON & Co., Esplanade Hotel, Bombay.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

IN answer to numerous inquires Mr. DAVIS, SURGICAL DENTIST, is now in Bombay.—TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT. Hours 10 to 6.

AN English Book-keeper, with good experience in Bank and Mercantile offices, is open to an engagement. Please apply to G. W. D., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

PIANO LESSONS.—A MEHNERT, Music-master, Scottish High Schools, Byculla. Address Girgaum Back-road No. 165.

ROBERT PORTER and Co.'s Three-ticket BEER (Bulldog Brand). EWART, LATHAM and Co. have received a fresh consignment.

TO LET, APARTMENTS suitable for a chummery, top floor. 34, Elphinstone Circle. For terms apply to JOHN FLEMING.

BEST TURKISH CIGARETTES, just received, a fresh consignment in boxes of 500 each, at Rs. 12-8. By M. MONDOLFO & Co.

LADIES FLORAL TOOLS and LARGE ASSORTMENT of CHILDREN'S TOYS to be had at BARTON & Co., Church-gate-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WALER FOR SALE, trained Charger, very fast in harness and across country. Free from vice. Apply to BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE Co., Ld., Byculla.

THE East India Art Manufacturing Co.—Manufactures Art Furniture, Domestic and Ecclesiastical. Office and Factory, REMOVED to 118, Gowalia Tankroad, Bombay.

FOR SALE, engines, workshop tools, and miscellaneous machinery with the latest improvement in stock. Machine Depot, 43, Baboola Tank-road, by P. D. FRAMJEE.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED COACH-BUILDER and a good PAINTER in the Sassoon Reformatory. Apply to Mr. JOHN FIELD, Superintendent D. S. I. and R. Institution.

SPLENDID Spanish PEACHES and APRICOTS per s. s. Mirzapore. Large tins (2½ lbs. each) Rs. 15 per doz. Small, per doz. Rs. 9-8. Sample tin 13 as.—D. SALA & Co., 10, Hornby-row.

INDIAN JEWELERY AND SHAWLS. Silver and gold work of all kinds, Rampore and Cashmere Shawls, Indian and Persian curiosities. Hurjeemul & Co., next to Soundy and Co., Bombay.

MILLINERY.—Just unpacked Ladies straw bonnet shapes, trimmed hats and bonnets, feathers, flowers, dress silk and satin, plush, satin umbrellas, &c., &c. G. P. LUKHMIDAS and Co., Opposite Goculdas Hospital.

REQUIRED, a BAND MASTER, for the 2nd Belooch Regiment, must have good testimonials, liberal terms offered. For further particulars apply to CAPTAIN BROOMES, Band President, 2nd Belooch Regiment, Karachi, Sind.

TO LET, an airy, commodious Bungalow, situated on an elevated position close to the Mosque of Mama Azani, commanding excellent view, and having a spacious compound. Apply to Mr. Harkisondass Narrottumdass, Graham's Buildings, Fort.

MAHABLESHWAR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

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INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, No. VI of 1882.

CAPITAL RS. 18,00,000.
(WITH POWER TO INCRE[redacted] POW[redacted]
In 18,000 shares of Rs. 100 ea[redacted]
Rs. 10 on application,
" 30 on allotment, and
" 60 in instalments as req[redacted] Directors.

Interest guaranteed by the [redacted] rate of 3 per cent. per annum [redacted] struction) and 4 per cent. fo[redacted] is open.

DIREC[redacted]
Sir W. W. ARBUTHNOT, *Ba[redacted]*
The Hon'ble J. G. COLEM[redacted] Legislative Council [redacted]
The Hon'ble RAJAH G. [redacted] RAO, Member, Legislative [redacted]
R. C. WALKER, Esq., [redacted]
R. STANES, Esq., *(Managing [redacted]*

Major-General R. J. BAKER
A. S. COWDELL, Esq., *Solici[redacted]* With power to add[redacted]

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Full Prospectuses and forms o[redacted] at Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co[redacted]

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Have always on hand a good assortment of

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SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
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And other articles too numerous to detail.

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CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
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PIANOS! PIANOS!

JUST RECEIVED, IN PERFECT CONDITION,
A FEW SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY
R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.
Price Rs. 600, Nett Cash.
GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

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Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

PROVISION BY MEANS OF

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE preference shown by the Assuring Public last year in selecting the Standard Life Office for Assurances amounting to upwards of £1,400,000, a sum which considerably exceeds the new business of any of the Scottish Life Offices, may probably be attributed in a great measure:—

1. To the magnitude of the Company's Funds and the select nature of the investments.
2. To the steady and unfluctuating character of its annual results.
3. To the comprehensive and liberal conditions of STANDARD POLICIES and the Company's promptitude in the payment of claims.
4. To the old established and influential connections of the Company.
5. To the strict control exercised over its expenditure and general management.

Forms of proposal and prospectuses may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Standard Life Office, Bombay, 18th August, 1882. Secretary, Bombay Branch.

AMUSEMENT FOR THE COLD SEASON.

IN PREPARATION,
A GRAND EXHIBITION
OF PORTRAITS.
Magnificent Life-size Photos in Oil Paint, Selected Views and Panorama of Bombay, &c.
AT
P. VUCCINO & CO.,
MEDOWS STREET,
Studio open from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

GRAND EXHIBITION.

E. TAURINES PHOTOGRAPHER,
67, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

E. TAURINES has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous patrons [redacted] has REOPENED his ESTABLISHMENT with the NEW EXTRA RAPID [redacted] PROCESS. By this marvellous improvement all Photographs, 'babies' as well as [redacted] are taken perfectly INSTANTANEOUSLY ensuring in all portraits a very de[redacted] and natural expression so difficult to obtain by the old process.

An inspection of the new styles is respectfully solicited.

TERMS MODERATE.

N. B.—Always in stock, a large collection of views and photographs of native characters of he Bombay Presidency at

RE. 1 PER COPY.

STUDIO OPEN DAILY FROM 8 A.M. TO 6 P.M.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

JUST OPENED,

NEW FRENCH FLOWERS,

NEW FRENCH FEATHERS,

NEW LYONS SILKS,

NEW BLACK AND WHITE DAMASSE,

NEW MERINOS, ALL SHADES.

THE QUALITY AND PRICE CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

SAMPLES UPON APPLICATION.

PRICES THE SAME AT BOTH ESTABLISHMENTS.

ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, AND RAMPART ROW, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOMB[redacted]

ZOEDONE

[redacted] those recovering from Fever.

ZOEDONE—Or Weakened by Sea-sickness,

ZOEDONE—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.

ZOEDONE—NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8, 1881, writes:—

"My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."

ONE—WILLIAM FOSTER, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881:—

"Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

ONE—SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P. writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows:—

my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing ZOEDONE in India. I fear I cannot [redacted]gh. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are whose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxicating liquor. Under [redacted]nces ZOEDONE is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a health restoring, and nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascer-edical men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that nerally and the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

[redacted] at Agents' warehouses, at Ports of Landing, Rs. 3 per [redacted], in cases of 6 dozen pints.

[redacted]F THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED

[redacted] for Agencies," to F. WELSH, GENERAL MANAGER, INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY, Ld., 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS AND CO.

BEG to draw attention to their new and splendid consignment of

PRESENTATION WATCHES
IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES,
of which they solicit an early inspection.

GENTLEMEN'S HUNTING OR CRYSTAL-FACED KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES IN HEAVY 18 CARAT GOLD CASES WITH COMPENSATION BALANCE WHEEL ...Rs. 250, 275, 300.

The same of the FINEST and STRONGEST make ... ... " 350, 380, 400, 425

FULL CHRONOMETER AND CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES... " 390, 450, 500, 550

These watches have been tested in a lighted stove and also under freezing point and their maximum variation is LESS than thirty seconds PER MONTH IN ANY TEMPERATURE.

LADIES GOLD WATCHES in the PRETTIEST and NEWEST designs at from ...Rs. 50 to 600.

THE HIGHER PRICED WATCHES ARE TASTEFULLY MOUNTED WITH DIAMONDS.

FOR CATALOGUE OF SILVER WATCHES, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND PLATEDWARE SEND TO

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COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

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LONDON OFFICE—32 THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited by the MAULMAIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE for the CONSTRUCTION of a TRAMWAY within the limits of the Town.

Tenders will be received up to the 1st January, 1883. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.,
Secretary and Engineer, Maulmain Municipality.
Maulmain, the 23rd June, 1882.

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS

AND

HARNESS-MAKERS

31, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier

OPENING OF A GIRLS' SCHOOL AT GONDAL.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing under date 21st Nov., says :—At a time when more than usual attention is being drawn to the cause of education throughout India, a brief account of the opening of a girls' school in one of the leading native States of Kattywar may interest your readers. A number of influential native gentlemen were invited to be present on the occasion—not only to lend *éclat* to the proceedings, but to encourage the movement in favour of female education generally. The building is prettily situated on the banks of the river Gondli, within a short distance of the town. Every accessory that thoughtful minds could suggest for the instruction, and also for the amusement, of the children has been liberally provided by the Joint Administrators. If it was pleasant to see 150 little girls orderly arranged in the school at the commencement of the proceedings, it was still more pleasant to see them afterwards running about the garden and swinging in the trees. Excellent speeches were made by Major Nutt, and by Mr. Giles, the Educational Inspector of the Northern Division. These very happily enunciate the principles these schools are intended to convey.

Major Nutt said.—Gentlemen,—It is quite impossible to allow an occasion of this kind to pass without saying a few words regarding what may well be described as the most important element in the constitution of a State. Female education is now very generally admitted by all thoughtful men who have the interests of their fellow creatures at heart to be the true basis on which the social fabric should be reared. In educating the womankind of any country, the foundations of its future welfare and prosperity may be said to be firmly laid. As the mothers are so will the children be, and there is no denying the fact that any child whose mother is an educated woman has an immense advantage at the very outset of its career. Education is knowledge, and we all know that "knowledge is power." Education leads her earnest disciples to habits of truthfulness, cleanliness, thrift, industry, and other qualities which go towards making up the sum of an honest man's or honest woman's life. To this list we may also add loyalty. Here in Gondal opportunities are now offered to all classes, irrespective of creed or social position, to have a sound education given to girls as well as to boys. This advantage should be eagerly seized by parents who wish their daughters to become intelligent members of society instead of remaining steeped in ignorance, totally unfit companions for their future husbands in the journey of life. Let parents remember and ponder over this indisputable fact, that lasting happiness in this world can result only from that mutual understanding and appreciation of thoughts and feelings which derive their origin from the brain and from the heart. Now, unless a girl can understand her husband's mind, unless she can enter into his inmost thoughts and feelings, unless she can truly sympathise with him in his joys and in his sorrows or disappointments, how can it be said that in her he has a loving helpmate? how can it be said that she worthily fulfils her mission in life, and renders her home the abode of intellectual as well as social enjoyment? Let us, my friends, clearly comprehend what all these persistent and successful efforts in the present day in connection with the education of boys are leading us to. It appears evident that young men who have received a liberal education require wives who are something more than merely good-natured girls. One of the principal features of education is that there is no limit to her honourable ambition. She is ever, ever reaching forward and occupying new ground; ever struggling her way position only to attempt fresh conquests therefrom. It is only natural to suppose that one who has experienced the intellectual pleasures of a more elevated condition of life will not feel disposed to resign such vantage ground and relapse into the comparative darkness of the past. No. He will, on the contrary, be inclined to continue his noble course and keep it to the end. But in order to do so with any degree of thoroughness, how materially would he be assisted by a refined girl of educated mind and manners! Such an one would be a helpmate indeed. With such a companion by his side to comfort and to cheer, more especially in moments of doubt and difficulty, there is no effort which man's nature might not feel equal to making, no human obstacle which might not be successfully overcome. Parents, it is for you to choose. Upon you rests a very grave responsibility. So far as the State is concerned, her duty is done. In providing this commodious and comfortable school for the free education of your daughters, my colleague and myself have done all in our power to assist you to a true appreciation of your own and your children's interests in life. Our State Engineer, who has planned and built this handsome and suitable pile, has added yet another to the long list of excellent public works constructed by him in Gondal. We have through the kindness of my friend, Mr. Giles—whom we all welcome here to-day—secured the services of a head-mistress of high attainments and gentle manners. Your little children will be safe in her hands; entrust them with confidence to her friendly care, and rest assured that they will benefit from the lessons she will teach them. A word with reference to the situation of this girls' school. It is, as you all see, outside the walls of the town and on the river bank. It is surrounded with what in a short time be a pleasant recreation ground in the shape of a prettily-laid-out garden. Now, this situation was specially chosen for twofold purpose: one was that the girls whilst in school, breathe the pure fresh air of the country instead of the close stifling atmosphere of the town; and the second was that the garden always at hand some very interesting lessons in connection with the growth and development of bird and insect life, as also of trees, shrubs, and flowers, might be given. Believe me, such knowledge is not to be despised. Can it be otherwise but that a girl's intelligence will be quickened, her disposition softened by the gentle influences such close contact with so many of nature's agreeable manner will induce? And as regards the coming and going, the Bai Saheb of Gondal has been good enough to place at the disposal of the school mistress one or more female guides, or chaperones, whose duty it will be to call daily for the little girls and escort them to school. And in like manner they will be escorted home again; so that parents need be under no apprehension on that account. The Bai Saheb (as her title is) has also taken a lively interest in this school, and she has declared her willingness to have it called after her own name. I have much pleasure, therefore, in naming it the "Bai Shri Monghiba Girls' School." It is launched into existence under very favourable auspices, for it is not every girls' school which has witnessed, at its opening, so pleasing a gathering as the present, all interested in its welfare. You will, I know, join me heartily in wishing the "Bai Shri Monghiba Girls' School" a most successful future.

Mr. Giles said.—Major Nutt, Mr. Jayashunker Lalshunker, and gentlemen,—After the eloquent and exhaustive speech you have heard from Major Nutt, I need dilate no further on the subject of female education generally, its advantages, and the great results which may be accomplished by it. I prefer rather to draw your attention to its present condition in Kattywar. Without going into a long statement of figures, it will be sufficient to say that ten years ago there were in the province about 40 girls' schools with 1,000 scholars. At the present time there are 51 schools with 2,200 scholars, the number of girls attending school thus being just double of what it was ten years ago. This is satisfactory so far as it goes; but when we look to our 650 boys' schools with their scholars nearly 40,000 in number, and when it is considered that that large number only represents a portion of the youthful province of a school-going age, we can see how much yet remains to be done for female education. For I confess, gentlemen, that I look forward to a time when the education of the girl shall be as much a matter of course as that of the boy is now beginning to be. I am well aware, and so are you all, of the causes which have existed, and do yet exist, in this country to limit the rapid spread of female education; but I also believe most firmly that those causes are daily losing their force and yielding to the growing enlightenment of the age. Guzerat has ever been an enterprising and advanced portion of the Bombay Presidency, and its intelligence and energy have been as conspicuous in the matter of female education as in others. This you will admit when I tell you that the girls' schools of the Northern Educational division almost equal those of all the rest of the Presidency put together (including the city of Bombay). Kattywar is not behind the rest of Guzerat, and when the city of Ahmedabad in 1849 set a good example by opening a girls' school, this Province was not slow to follow it. And in Kattywar the State of Gondal was among the first to recognise the importance of female education when it opened this girls' school in 1858. For several years the progress of the school was insignificant, the main reason being that there were not those available who by their capacities, their age, and their disposition were fitted to become teachers of young girls. Thus for nearly twenty years the school languished, and only during the last two or three years has its numerical success been rapid and secured. It has remained for the present Joint Administrators of the State to give to the school every possible prospect of a bright and useful future. Their generosity has supplied a building which must rank among the most beautiful of all the girls' schools of Western India. Their forethought has placed that building in a spot where the free air of Heaven blows untainted by the atmosphere of a crowded city, and their care has provided for an ample staff of female teachers. The mistress who has lately joined this school is valued and respected by all who know her, and will soon, I hope, be beloved by her pupils in Gondal. I hope the day may soon come when the whole staff will be female, but I will not make promises which I may not be able to perform; and I would point out that sufficient advantages will not be obtained if fitting assistants can be trained in this school itself. Were any further guarantee required for the future of this school, we find it in the kindly interest taken in it by Mrs. Nutt and the lady whose name will always be associated with it, the Bai Shri Monghiba. I have only to add that in the opening of this beautiful building, and in the ample provision for its establishment, material assistance has been given to the cause of female education generally. It has long been the custom for the girls' schools to be inferior to the boys' schools in locality, in the pay of the teachers, and in the comforts provided for the children. In my opinion the exact reverse should be the case, and I must take this opportunity to thank the Joint Administrators of this State for having so publicly given recognition to the view that the women of India are not behind the men of India, and are entitled to as much consideration and to as large a share in the good things of the world, including education.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 23rd November, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m 12 a.m., 3 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..ª	29·843
Temperature of the Air	76·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·3
Dew Point	60·6
Relative humidity of Air	595
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	6·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)..	83·3
Minimum do. do. read at 10½ a. m.).....	70·0
General Direction of Wind".....	ENE, NE, ENE, NE, NW, NNW NE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours".....	316

ª From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lecture Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 6 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre: "Richard III.," 9 p. m

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 23rd:—Kairos (s), from Rangoon; Manilla (s), Newcastle. Yesterday:—Pachumba (s), Bussorah; Venetia (s), Trieste.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Kangra (s), for Persian Gulf; Arrow (s), Cutch; Cathay (s), London.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Rhodora entered, and the s. s. Kashgar left, the dock yesterday.

A NEW BARRISTER.—At the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Scott, Mr. Eduljee Jamsetjee Khory was sworn as a member of the Bombay Bar.

CRICKET.—A match will be played to-day at 10 a.m., on the general parade-ground, between elevens of the Elphinstone Cricket Club and the Royal Navy.

FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Lower Mahim, on the body of Chrishnajee Wittoo, aged 60 years. Deceased was a toddy-drawer. He fell off a cocoanut-tree on the 19th instant, while drawing toddy, and was fatally injured. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—The adjourned meeting of the native cotton merchants called by Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit at his residence, on the 5th inst., for the purpose of devising means for the maintenance of the proposed hospital for animals to be established shortly at Chinchpoogly under the auspices of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, will be held to-morrow at 3 p. m. in the hall of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association, new Cloth Market, Bahar-cote.

C. COMPANY, B. V. R.—The members of this company, in accordance with the request of their commanding officer, Captain E. Vaughan Jordan, assembled at head-quarters at 7 p. m. on Thursday last for a march-out. On a clear moonlight night some 35 members answered to their names at the assigned rendezvous. There were many visitors, among whom were Captain Brebner, Sind Volunteers, Lieut.-Pendlebury, B. B. and C. I. Railway Corps, Lieut. Roughton, acting Captain of E. Company B. V. R., and Lieut. Anderson, B. Company, B. V. R. The company, headed by the band, marched a distance of over three miles, singing marching choruses all the way, until they arrived at Captain Jordan's bungalow, Cumballa Hill, where they piled arms and were dismissed. A refreshment table was laid out in the compound for about 40 persons, and the volunteers after their march were in condition to do ample justice to the good things provided for them. Afterwards the usual loyal toasts were drunk, and Captain Jordan was toasted with "three times three." A musical entertainment followed, and it was near mid-night when the last song was sung. The company shortly afterwards fell in, and marched as far as the tramway terminus at Girgaum, where it was finally dismissed.

BRISK TRADE AT KURRACHEE.—Trade is at present so brisk in Kurrachee that our merchants are beside themselves as to the means of conveying their goods to the harbour, all the carts available being employed. Rather than be at a nonplus, one enterprising firm (Ralli Brothers), however, have, we learn, effected a contract with the S. P. and D. Railway Co. to convey their goods from the McLeod or City Station right up to the Merewether Pier.—*Beacon.*

CHEATING THE GOVERNMENT.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, Habibullah Ebrahim, a weigher in the Government Transport Department, and Gunpat Anandrao, a clerk in the Commissariat Department, were brought up on remand and were charged before Mr. W. Webb with criminal breach of trust as Government servants, in respect of two quantities of grain, valued at Rs. 15, the property of Government, and also with theft of the property. Mr. H. Cleveland, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Balkrishna Wasudeo for the second defendant. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that the two defendants, on two occasions, went to a grain-dealer to dispose of quantities of grain. While they were endeavouring to dispose of the second quantity of grain, contained in six gunny-bags, bearing some English mark, the dealer's suspicions were aroused, and he reported the matter to the police. It was subsequently discovered that the grain was the property of Government. The bags containing the two prisoners were subsequently altered from those of theft and criminal breach of trust to that of having in their possession stolen property for which they were unable to satisfactorily account. The prisoners were convicted on this altered charge, and the first prisoner, (the weighman) was fined Rs. 25, with the alternative of 3 weeks' hard labour, and the second prisoner (the inspector) fined Rs. 50, or in default ordered to undergo 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TWENTY-FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOVEMBER 26.

HARVEST FESTIVAL, 1882.

Sunday, November 26th, will be held special Thanksgiving for the Harvest as follows :—

8 a.m.—Holy Communion with Second Celebration (Choral).
11 a.m.—Evensong with Sermon.

Evening.—Come at all Services.

Morning Service, it will be observed, commences half an hour earlier than usual, viz., at 6-15 (official time) and the Sermon will be preached by the Rev. Luke Pennington, B. S. J. E.

The offertories will be devoted to the Additional Clergy Society.

The Organ will be re-opened after repairs.

Hymns and Anthems.

Mattins.—Hymn 381, Processional, 384, 365, 318, 324, Nunc Dimittis Recessional.
Evensong.—Hymn 381, Processional,
Anthem, "Ye shall dwell in the land."—J. Stainer.
Hymn offertory Sermon, 384.
Anthem after Sermon, "O Lord, how manifold are Thy works"—J. Barnby.
Hymns during the offertory, 383, Recessional, 379.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

TWENTY-FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOVEMBER 26.

8 a. m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
WEEK-DAYS.—Morning Prayer daily, at 7-30 a.m.
Official time at all services.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

TWENTY-FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOVEMBER 26.
7-30 a. m.—Holy Communion (shortened) and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 37, 199, and 177.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 166, 54 and 165.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.
The Holy Communion is now celebrated every Sunday. Bombay time at all services.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

TWENTY-FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOVEMBER 26.
6-30 a. m.—Holy Communion (Plain).
7-30 a. m.—Holy Communion (Choral) with Sermon.
10 a. m.—Mattins.
5 p. m.—Children's Service.
6 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Bombay time at all services.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CAMMATTEEPOORA.

TWENTY-FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOVEMBER 26.
4-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 208, 265, and 302.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

TWENTY-FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOVEMBER 26.
8 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
11-30 a.m.—Matins and Litany and 2nd Celebration.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Morning.—Hymns 216, 173 and 303.
Anthem.—"I will lift up mine eyes."
Evening.—Hymns 166 and 232.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at eleven o'clock on board the barque Glencaladh. The Band-in-flag will be hoisted. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend.

A launch for friends from shore will leave Arthur-bunder at 10-25, and Apollo-bunder at 10-35 a. m. precisely.

NOTICE.

Monthly Union Prayer meeting, 8-30 p.m. to-morrow, Sunday, the 26th instant, in the Hall, Apollo Bunder. The public generally are invited to be present. The Rev. C. P. Hard is expected to preside.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICES.

ON Sunday next there will be Divine Service at 11 a. m. in the harbour on board the I. G. Hulk Aukland; at 4-30 p.m. in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home; at 6-30 p. m. at Prince's Dock, on board the s. s. Wistow Hall. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend. Bibles, prayer-books, and magazines can be had by applying to the Chaplain. The Missions to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 23.—The barometer has again fallen generally, the change being still greater over the south-west of the Bay of Bengal than elsewhere. At Negapatam pressure. 176 below the average. Consequently the depression in the south-west is more marked. The wind, which is north-easterly to north-westerly, is stronger, and bad weather threatens the south of the Bay. The temperature is everywhere below the average, as much as ten degrees less at Allahabad and Negapatam. The weather is fine, except Madras and Ceylon, where continuous rain falls. Rain to-day :—Colombo nearly 7 inches, Madras 2½ inches, Negapatam, 2 inches.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is perfection for restoring grey, white, or faded hair to its youthful color, gloss and beauty. It renews its life, strength, and growth. Dandruff quickly removed. A matchless Hair Dressing. Its perfume rich and rare. More Economical, remarkable certainty of prompt action —in fact, every good quality is guaranteed for Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer.

BRIDAL BOUQUET BLOOM.—A lovely liquid for beautifying the Complexion. Ever young. One trial of it will convince any lady of its great superiority over all other liquid or face powder. In a moment of time it imparts to the face, neck, arms and hands a delicate softness as t marble purity, with the tint and fragrance of the lily and the rose. It removes Tan, Freckles, Sunburn, and all roughness and blemishes. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depôts: London, Paris, New York.

FLORAL BELL LIQUID DENTIFRICE.—Superiority and excellence over all. Unequalled for cleansing, preserving and beautifying the Teeth and Gums. It removes Tartar, Matures the Enamel, arrests decay, and imparts to the Breath, under all circumstances, a most delightful fragrance. A few drops on the brush night and morning is all sufficient. Use only Floral Bell Liquid Dentifrice. Sold by chemists and perfumers. Manufactories: London, Paris, New York.

LIFE, GROWTH, AND BEAUTY FOR THE HAIR. MELROSE FAVORITE HAIR RESTORER.—Never fails to res tore gray white or faded hair to its natural youthful colo ur. Supplies everything to keep and restore a beautifu l head of hair. Nature's Lovely Crown Melrose is not a etye. Use Melrose if your hair is falling out and to remove a landruff. Use Melrose to give luxuriant growth and to prevent baldness. Sold in two sizes, by Chemists and pe fumers. Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer Bridal Bouquet Bloom. Floral Bell Dentifrice and Melrose Hair Resto rer are sold by Treacher and Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Pe rsons.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the weekly meeting of the Council held yesterday, there were present—Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., chairman; Dr. Blanc, Colonel Merewether, Mr. E. B. Carroll, Captain Morland, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee, and Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES, &C.

The Council accorded sanction to the acceptance by the Commissioner of the following tenders for supplies and services for fifteen months from 1st December, 1882 to 29th February, 1884 :—Coal per ton, Rs. 16-2 0; coke (Europe), Rs. 21; smithy, Rs. 16-6-0, from Messrs. Cursetjee Eduljee Dusoor. Grain per 1,000 pounds—woreed, Rs. 28-12-0; gram, Rs. 27-3-0; bran, Rs. 20; rice, Rs. 48; matra, Rs. 24, from Messrs. Rustomjee Madon and Co. Hay per 1,000 pounds, Rs. 7-13-6; green grass, Rs. 4-6-0; rice straw, Rs. 7-12-0, from Mr. Cooraça Narayan. Road watering by bheesties, Rs. 1,025 per mense m, from Messrs. Rahimtula B. Moosabhoy Adumjee and Co. For twelve months from 1st March, 1883, to 29th February, 1884. Road metal, per brass Rs. 5-3-0, from Messrs. Vithal Tookaram and Ramchunder Rajuna. Sandstone, per brass Rs. 4-14-0. Sea sand or shingle, ditto, Rs. 6-2-0, from Messrs. Byramjee Jehangirjee and Co. Labour carts and bullocks per pair per diem—carts, bullocks, yoke, and driver complete, Re. 1-1-0; bullocks per pair, with driver and yoke, Re. 0-13-0, from Messrs. Cursetjee Sorabjee Vachaghandi and Co. Kerosine lighting per month, each lamp, including cleaning, &c., Re. 1-8-0; new lamps, each Rs. 3-4-0; new lamp-posts, each Rs. 5-4-0; new brackets Re. 1-12-0, from Mr. Fackeerjee Pestonjee. Sanction was also given to a contract with Messrs. Haroon Cassum and Co. for the supply of uniform clothing for two years to all Municipal havildars at Rs. 40 each, and peons at Rs. 24 each.

PROPOSED ROAD FROM KHETWADY TO GRANT-ROAD.

The Council considered proposals from the Commissioner for the construction of the projected extension of the Churni-road in the direction of Khetwady and Grant-road.

Mr. Mandlik thought that the proposal should be sent for report to the Works Committee. There were far more urgent wants in other localities, while the subject of general improvement in the Khetwady district required to be looked to. Notice should have been given of this subject, as it was one which could not be entered upon on the spur of the moment.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee was of opinion that, if the Commissioner's proposal was not sanctioned, any advantage they were to get from the recent purchase of the land there for nearly half a lakh of rupees would be thrown away. The proposed road would be a very desirable improvement for the poor as well as the rich classes.

The chairman said it would, no doubt, be a road of great public convenience, while opening it out would ventilate that part of the town.

Mr. Nowrozjee said he quite agreed with Mr. Dosabhoy as to fully utilizing the property they had recently purchased for a large amount; but beyond that he would not go.

Mr. Muncherjee agreed with the last two speakers, and also went further in recommending that all the proposed improvements in that part of the city should be taken in hand.

Mr. Mandlik said he was not prepared with all the information which he wished to lay before the Council on the subject. He asked that the matter; be referred to the Works Committee, or postponed for a week. He asked his colleagues to be so far courteous as to allow him to place all the information before them, as there were many important questions to be considered in connection with Municipal property in the place generally.

The Municipal Commissioner said there was no immediate hurry in the matter. The land had been purchased for Rs. 46,000, and the construction of the road would cost above Rs. 5,000 more. He thought the matter had better stand over.

The proposal was finally referred to the Works Committee, with a request to report upon it in a fortnight.

IMPURITIES IN VEHAR WATER.

Mr. Carroll, in terms of a notice, asked the Commissioner whether the impurities in the Vehar water, consisting of green vegetable matter, could not be always prevented from entering the Vehar pipes at the inlet tower in the lake, either by strainers or by drawing the water off at certain levels, as the water was sometimes free from the impurity for a few days and again became impure.

At this point the discussion against the subject was allowed to stand over until he had communicated with the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILAGE LEAVE.

The Commissioner said the Council would remember his proposals regarding the assessment department. A question had now arisen with regard to Mr. W. B. Fellows, the Refund Officer, and he thought it right, instead of exercising the discretion given him by the Act, to bring it before the Council. He had proposed that Mr. Fellows's office should be closed, and that he should retire, from the 1st December next. Mr. Fellows now claimed privilege leave for 65 days.

Mr. Mandlik, Dr. Blanc, and Colonel Merewether, and Captain Morland were of opinion that privilege leave could not be claimed as a matter of right, but that it depended upon the convenience of the department.

It was resolved, after some discussion, that Mr. Fellows be given a month's privilege leave before retirement.

PROPOSED DRY DOCKS.

The Chairman said he had received a letter from Government, requesting him to ask the Council to nominate a member to the committee to be appointed to consider the question of dry docks in Bombay. He had not, unfortunately, brought the letter with him, but he should consider that Captain Morland, with his large experience, would be the best member to nominate. (Applause.)

Colonel Merewether said, in answer to a question, that Government had asked the Chamber of Commerce and other public bodies to nominate a member on the committee, so that all interests might be properly represented.

It was resolved that the chairman should write to Government, reporting the nomination of Captain Morland on behalf of the Town Council.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Nov. 24.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

THE following case was heard before his Lordship and a common jury :—

KIDNAPPING A GIRL.

Cassum Jan Mahomed was charged with kdnap. ping Mithia, a girl about thirteen years of age, for the purpose of marrying her against her will; and Peerbux Jan Mahomed, Vijidally Jooman, and Jan Mahomed Buxy were charged with kidnapping the girl, and with kidnapping her with the intent that the first prisoner might be married to her against her will. Mr. N. F. Bhundara appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Dhairyavan defended the prisoner.

The facts of the case for the prosecution appeared to be these. The girl Mithia lived with her father Soobrattee and worked at a wool-cleaning factory. On the morning of the 28th September last, about 9 o'clock, she went to the corner of Soortee Mohla to get a pint of buffalo's milk from one of the prisoners, who were together, called her and asked her to drink some milk, saying that she was the daughter of a poor man, and that, as they were going to the same place, she might as well drink it. She thereupon drank the milk, and soon after became insensible. She did not know what took place next. On recovering her senses about 2 p. m. that day, she found herself in the house of the Cazee, where the four prisoners were present. She was much frightened, and wanted to leave the place, but the prisoners said that if she attempted to go away they would kill her. The cazee told her not to go away from that night. At 9 p.m. the first prisoner came and took her away. The girl said that she did know the prisoners, who belonged to another sect, and that she never consented to marry the first prisoner. She was never told by the prisoners that she would be sent to the cazee's residence, and no proposal of marriage was made to her. About 11 o'clock that night the girl was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where a doctor examined her eyes. She complained to the doctor that there were marks of beating on her back. She had not been struck or hurt on her back by her father.

It appeared from the evidence of a tom-tom beater that he saw the prisoners, on the morning of the 28th September last, lifting up the girl and putting her against her will into a bullock hackery. She resisted and cried out for help, but although persons were standing at a distance, nobody went to her rescue. There was no policeman on the spot. The witness did not go up to render assistance for fear of being implicated in the matter; but he went to the mill where the girl's father was employed, and gave him information regarding the daughter's abduction. The girl's father, Soobratee, who was examined as a witness, made statements grossly contradictory of those made in the information he laid before the magistrate. He said the statements made by him were not on oath, and were false. Mr. Dhairyavan read to witness a memorandum written in the book of the cazee of Bombay regarding the circumstances of the case. Witness denied the correctness of the memorandum. The cazee did not send a man to call him to his house, or tell him that his daughter wished to marry the first prisoner. He (witness) did not say to the cazee that he would be disgraced if the marriage took place then and there. He did not say that he would give her in marriage to the first prisoner at 9 o'clock that evening. He did not authorize the third prisoner to give his daughter in marriage to the first prisoner at 11 o'clock that evening in the event of his (Soobratee's) default to do so two hours previously. In fact, the witness said that the memorandum written by the cazee was a fiction. At first he admitted having put his mark to it, but afterwards affirmed he could not say whose mark it bore.

The witnesses who were called for the prosecutive gave very contradictory evidence, and after Mr. Dhairyavan had addressed the jury at length in reply to the speech for the prosecution, his Lordship asked the jury if they had come to any opinion on the case. If they had they would be justified in expressing that opinion.

The foreman, after a brief consultation with his colleagues, replied that the jury were of the unanimous opinion that there was no evidence against the accused persons.

His Lordship observed that if he had tried the case himself, he would have said there was no ground for proceeding against the prisoners. His Lordship concurred in the opinion of the jury, and ordered the discharge of the prisoners.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 24.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

AN ADJUDICATION IN INSOLVENCY.

MR. MANKER, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, for Mr. Alexander Green, an engine-driver of the G. I. P. Railway, residing at Egutpoora, a creditor for Rs. 500, moved on a petition that Joseph Baker, an ice confectioner of Apollo-street and Bellasis-road, be adjudicated an insolvent. This was said to be a pressing matter. The party was heavily involved in debt, and had already left the jurisdiction and gone to Calcutta. His Lordship made an order adjudicating Joseph Baker an insolvent, and directing that he should file his schedule within thirty days.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY *vs.* SIGG-SULZER AND CO.

The Hon'ble Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, for the plaintiffs, applied for a rule *nisi* for an injunction, with interim injunction, to restrain the defendants from proceeding with a suit filed by them against the plaintiffs in the Small Causes Court, and calling upon them to show cause why the suit should not be transferred to the High Court. Plaintiffs had brought their suit in the High Court to recover from defendants the sum of Rs. 3,249, the amount of damages sustained by them by reason of the defendants' default to fulfil their part of a contract for the supply of coals. Plaintiffs had at first brought a suit in the Small Causes Court to recover Rs. 1,000 as damages, but Mr. Hart, the first judge, was of opinion that he had no jurisdiction, and that plaintiffs were non-suited. An affidavit made by Govindjee Thakersey, one of the plaintiffs, stated that the defendant was not residing in India, that he was in embarrassed circumstances owing to heavy losses suffered last year, that the firm in Bombay was closed and its business was being wound up by an agent, &c. His Lordship granted the application.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 21st instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Read letter from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 13th November, stating that the Admiralty have raised the question of the pressing need of providing dry dock accommodation at Bombay capable of receiving the larger classes of H. M.'s ships of war, and that the Government of India have proposed the appointment of a Committee, in which the mercantile and general community of Bombay should be fitly represented, to report on points which suggest themselves as deserving of attention in the consideration of the subject; and he requests the Trustees to nominate a member to serve on the Committee.

RESOLUTION.—Mr. Ormiston, Resident Engineer, is nominated by the Trustees to serve on the Committee in question.

THE CARNAC-BUNDER GATES.

Read solicitor's opinion, dated 23rd October, as to the Trustees' liability to take over from the Customs, under section 85 of the Customs Act, the complete charge of the—

1. Dutiable import gate, Carnac-bunder.
2. Import free gate, Carnac-bunder, for free goods in square-rigged vessels from foreign and coast ports, and by native craft from foreign ports.
3. Gate for free imports at Town Custom House-bunder from foreign ports.
4. Gate at Powder-works-bunder for free imports from foreign ports for petroleum only, and only in case the cargo is landed by the master or agent, and not by the consignee.

The solicitor is of opinion that the Trustees are not bound to provide gate-keepers to take complete charge of the gates.

Submitted memo. by Traffic Manager, giving a list of the additional establishment which would be required for the gates referred to, in order to carry out the wishes of Government. It amounts to Rs. 480 per mensem.

RESOLUTION.—It should be explained to Government that the duties required to be performed by the Trustees under section 85 of the Customs Act are very different from those contemplated under para. 4 of Government Resolution No. 6494, dated 15th September, 1882, and that the Trustees cannot think that Government would expect them to incur the heavy additional expenditure (amounting to Rs. 480 a month) which would be necessary in order to do as proposed; but that the Trustees are fully prepared to act up to the requirements of the Act.

RAILWAY SIDINGS ON TRUST PROPERTY.

Read letter from Resident Engineer, dated 3rd August, reporting that on 30th July a G. I. P. Railway engine coming out of Musjid siding near Cleveland crossing broke three chairs; that the cause of the accident was that the point at which the engine came out was loose, as there was no pointsman at the point at the time to hold it tight; that pointsmen are supplied by the G. I. P. Railway Company; and that the amount of damage done cost Rs. 7-4 to repair.

Read letter to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, dated 5th August, claiming the amount, as the accident was caused through neglect of their servants.

Read letter from General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway Company, dated 14th October, denying the responsibility of the Railway Company, and of the consequences of the use of Trustees' sidings.

Read letter to General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway Company, dated 20th October, quoting the correspondence that took place in 1880, to show that the Trustees have always held the Railway Company to be responsible.

Read letter from the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway Company, dated 30th November, stating that he does not understand the correspondence to bear the meaning put upon it by the Trustees, and intimating that the following are the terms on which the Company are prepared to send their trucks for the conveyance of such of the Railway material or any other material belonging to Government or to the public into any of the sidings on the Port Trust property. 1st.—That the Railway Company shall not be liable to any expense of any kind, except that they agree to provide at their own expense the necessary pointsmen for working the points giving access between the Railway Company's sidings and those belonging to the Port Trust. 2nd.—That all responsibility for damage or delay or otherwise to the rolling stock of the G. I. P. or other railways upon the Port Trust sidings, as well as for damage to the sidings and the public property, shall rest solely with the Port Trustees. 3rd.—That the Trustees shall make such arrangements as may be necessary for payment to the Railway Company of the wharfage and demurrage charges which may be incurred from time to time upon trucks or goods within the limits of the Port Trust property; these charges to be the same as are made from time to time by the Railway Company to the public or to Government, as the case may be, upon goods to or from G. I. P. stations in Bombay. 4th.—These conditions to be understood as applying to all the sidings belonging to the Port Trustees which are used by the G. I. P. Railway Company for the purpose of receipt or despatch of goods, including the Prince's Dock sidings and the firewood sidings. The other terms of the agreement (not executed) referred to in Mr. Conder's letter of 19th October last, as to the Prince's Dock sidings, to be also adhered to.

RESOLUTION.—The Railway Company should be informed that the Trustees are not prepared to accept any fresh responsibilities in connection with their sidings, and that with regard to the special point at issue these responsibilities are correctly defined in the Secretary's No. 3223 of 20th October.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 8th November, submitting estimate for providing pipe-trenches, hydrants, &c., to enable hydraulic cranes to be used on the Ibis wharf. It amounts to Rs. 874.

The Chairman explained how it came that the above work was not provided for in the original estimate.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned, to be charged to capital.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Government Resolution No. 524, dated 8th November, sanctioning the reduction proposed to be made in the dock and shipping charge on twist and yarn.

Government Resolution No. 525, dated 8th November, sanctioning the alterations proposed by the Trustees to be made in the Dock rules and rates with regard to opening gates for receiving and delivering cargo.

Statement of town duty collected at the bunders during October, Rs. 42,103-4-11.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 19th Nov., 1882.	For week ending 19th Nov., 1881.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	13	18
" " out of " ...	19	20
" transpected ...	15	16
" attended to ...	2	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 17th Nov., 1882.	For week ending 18th Nov., 1881.
Vessels entered ...	8	9
" left ...	15	12
" remaining in dock ...	15	13

BENGAL.

A CURIOUS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 24.

THE Bank of England return for the week shows an advance of 2 per cent. in the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities, and although market rates of discount are unaltered, it is evident that the tone of the money market is considered to be in favour of greater ease, Consols being ¼ higher at 102¼, whilst a similar improvement is registered in French Rentes, now standing at 114. Bar Silver is quoted 1-16d. lower at 51⅞d., and private messages we hear report sellers for future delivery at 51¾d. Rupee Paper is unchanged. Oriental Bank shares are quoted 10s. higher, Chartered and Hongkong and Shanghai 10s. higher.

In the general produce markets no change of any kind is reported.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, Reuter says closed in favour of buyers except for Surats, which were firm. The day's sales were estimated at 12,000 bales, including 2,500 Surats. Spot prices show an advance of 1-16d. in Good Fair and Good Dhollera and Good Fair Omra and a decline of 1-16d. in Good Fine Oomrawuttee. Americans to arrive were steady. New York ready Mid-Uplands [illegible] from 10 11-16 to 10 9-16 cents., but [illegible] comes 2 points higher at 10·59 [illegible] The receipts at the American ports [illegible] this week on a comparatively [illegible] the following being the comparison [illegible] previous seasons :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
[illegible]ipts	36,000	28,000	25,000
[illegible]	190,000	188,000	158,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	2,119,000	2,910,000	2,261,000

The advices received by the mail to-day are all strongly in favour of a large American crop, but remarks of the well-known writer on the subject for the *Liverpool Daily Post* are well worth reproducing. Writing on the 3rd instant Mr. Ellison says :—

Yesterday the market was on the verge of demoralisation and panic ; on Monday it was confident and jubilant. Within the short space of three days public opinion, after regarding 6¼d. to 6½d. as reasonable prices for the month of November if not for December, began to look upon 5 15-16d. as dangerous and at 5¾d. as a doubtful "bottom!" And yet nothing has occurred to justify such an extraordinary change of front. The American receipts are less than the "pointers," and the American markets show a smaller decline on the week than Liverpool. Meanwhile the stock of American here is 250,000 less than it was twelve months ago ; while the trade hold no surplus stocks against considerable supplies last year. Twelve months ago the general public saw 7¼d. in the early future, but their expectations were not realised because they had overlooked the enormous surplus stocks carried over from the previous crop ; to-day they are looking for 5½d., but they will again be disappointed, because they are overlooking the fact that the enormous surplus carried over last season has since disappeared. Prices may be temporarily forced a little further down, either by the clearing out of weak "bulls," or by the manipulations of speculators, but a prompt recovery is certain. The average price of middling last season was 6 23-32d., the season before 6¼d., and the season before that 6 31-32d. ; and the this season, even with an American crop of 6,800,000, which is by no means certain, though [illegible] the average will not be less than [illegible]d yet near deliveries have al[illegible]-16d. It is quite evident that [illegible]ain may think the Continent [illegible]d share of the new crop, the [illegible]254,000 against only 190,000. [illegible]land has taken only 423,000 [illegible]hat English spinners are [illegible]ugly is true enough, but as [illegible] are selling at a discount [illegible]3 to 4 per cent. bellow spot [illegible]xpected to do otherwise so [illegible] exception of some good Julgaum for February reported to have changed hands at Rs. 186, we have not head of any business by European firms. There are sellers of Broach on slightly easier terms, say Rs. 216, perhaps Rs. 215 for March, but no business has transpired.

WHEAT and SEEDS remain practically unchanged.

FREIGHTS are very quiet. For Liverpool 20s. is the current quotation, and no very willing takers at that. Steamers for December loading are offering at 28s. 9d. with concessions, but charterers hold off for 27s. 6d.

PIECE-GOODS are quite unchanged.

COALS are also unaltered. A Cape cargo of Davison's West Hartley August sailing has changed hands at Rs. 16½ per ton alongside.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Geelong, 1,139 tons, Captain W. J. Webber, will sail to-day for China, with extra China mail and general cargo.

THE steamer Kairas, 1,911 tons, Captain J. S. Simpson, arrived in Harbour on the 23rd instant from Rangoon, with a cargo of timber, 10,439 boxes Cutch and 18 packages [illegible]te effects. The vessel is consigned to the C[illegible]

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachumba, 541 tons Captain J. Johnstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, 129 horses, and the following passengers. [illegible] Sibby, four natives, 24 second-class, and 60 [illegible]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 23.

[illegible]er, Lieut., R. A., on duty, from Bangalore.
[illegible]son, Capt., R. Fusiliers, on leave, from Bel[illegible]
[illegible], Madras Light Infantry, from leave, [illegible]land.
[illegible]eut., 28th Bombay N. I., from leave, from [illegible]d.
[illegible]gon, Lieut., 3rd Bombay Cavalry, from leave, [illegible] England.
[illegible]man, Major Genl., R. E., on duty, from Poona.
[illegible]erson, Lieut.-Col., Leicester, from leave, from [illegible]gland.
[illegible]man, Lieut.-Col., 4th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, [illegible]m R. Pindee.
[illegible] Gerald, Major, 3rd Cavalry H. C., from leave, [illegible]m England.
[illegible]ne, Surg., from leave, from England.
[illegible]t-Reid, Surg., from leave, from England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C

Bombay, November 25.

[illegible]e Regiment will parade under the Commandant [illegible]day, Saturday, the 25th inst. Fall in at the [illegible] Hall at 4 30 p. m. sharp (Bombay time). Red [illegible] arms, accoutrements and helmets to be [illegible]embers who are at the tram terminus at [illegible]nt-road, Girgaum and Colaba at 4 p.m. [illegible] men on the road will be provided [illegible] Members who defray their own [illegible]an have the amount refunded by [illegible]same after parade. This being [illegible]y's parade of the month [illegible]pected to attend. Those who [illegible]pply for leave through the [illegible]anies as ordered for the

[illegible]L. PROUDFOOT,
[illegible] Adjt., B. V. R. C.

[illegible]ER 25.

[illegible]r.)
[illegible]
[illegible]oksey vs
[illegible]heard.
[illegible]in, and
[illegible]rabji

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,

Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany.

Established 1809.

OUR SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT of these CELEBRATED PIANOS, which is unusually large, owing to the increasing demand, ARRIVED THIS DAY by the AUSTRIAN LLOYDS' s.s. PANDORA. Orders are now being registered.

Their revised prices are as follows :—

Plain square Piano.....	Rs. 750
Sympathetic square	„ 825
Semi-grand, on three legs	„ 1,375

PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars and other information will be given on application.

Bombay, Sept. 25, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CROMARTIE—November 16, at Neemuch, the wife of D. Cromartie, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEATTY—November 22, at Madras, the wife of Colonel R. Beatty, Commandant, 2nd Regiment N. I., of a son.
CUNLIFFE—November 21, at Bankipur, Behar, the wife of Foster K. Cunliff, Chief Storekeeper, Patna-Baraich State Railway, of a daughter.
EATON—November 22, at Coconada, the wife of C. W. Eaton, of a son.
HARNAMSINGH—November 21, at Lucknow, Kunwaram Harnam Singh, of a daughter.
JUKES—November 16, at Peshawar, the wife of the Rev. Worthington Jukes, M. A., of a son.
MEARES—October 31, at Moradabad, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Kelly, the wife of Cecil Eddis F. Meares, Opium Department, of a son.

DEATHS.

RUSSELL—November 19, at Ootacamund, Lt.-Gen. George William Russell, Madras Staff Corps, aged 66 years and 5 months.
SOUTAR—November 24, at Madras, James Soutar, eldest son of James Soutar, Perth, Scotland.
WILSON—November 17, at Calcutta, John Wilson, Chief Engineer, St. Indore, accidentally drowned, aged 29 years.
ZANDAH—November 18, at Purneah, Cecilia Constance, daughter of Mrs. J. H. Zandah, aged 10 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1882.

No one who is competent to form an opinion on such a subject, can be altogether free from anxiety as to the possible effect of the experiment of introducing into a tropical city like Bombay that system of underground sewerage which even in Europe appears to be so doubtful a [illegible]nce on public health. When, therefore, [illegible]ney undertakes to deliver a series of [illegible]owedly designed to bring together [illegible]w the various elements of mischief [illegible] conceivably lurk in the scheme now [illegible]d out, and seeks to deepen the [illegible] in many quarters into alarm or [illegible] panic, he is certain to obtain a large [illegible]space in the newspapers and an attention from the public. Is Bombay going [illegible]poisoned with sewer-gas ? Is the [illegible]nditure on the new drainage system [illegible]hing worse than waste of money ? [illegible] answers these portentous ques[illegible]e cheerfully in the affirmative. [illegible]e to which the city stands com[illegible] maintains, is a mere engineering [illegible]ich there never was any ascertained [illegible] Under the old system, which was con[illegible]e seems to aver, unheard, the city [illegible] unexampled degree of health. Only [illegible]housand died during a period of eight [illegible]e the old flat-bottomed sewers did [illegible] some districts and in others [illegible]e no sewers at all. Trouble came [illegible] ovoid sewers, and culminated in [illegible] While Dr. Hewlett was at the head [illegible]ealth Department everything went [illegible]obody died of preventible disease, [illegible]bsence of a modern system of sewerage [illegible]er imagined to be a grievance. [illegible]was kept healthy by the efforts of one [illegible]s man, the loss of whose services Dr. [illegible]s not for the last year or two ceased to [illegible]." And this was done by diligent and [illegible]ttention to the conservancy of the [illegible]ace Dr. Hewlett left the city the re[illegible] mortality show a vastly increased [illegible]e ; but surely with the evidence of [illegible]d conservancy for a period of eight [illegible] present increased rate of mortality [illegible]o sanitary proof of the necessity of a [illegible]new sewerage system. If the present increased mortality proves anything at all, it proves the necessity of returning to our former system of successful conservancy. It is proved beyond all doubt that the mortality of Bombay can be kept down to 23 per 1,000 of population without the new system of sewers." If this characteristic passage—inspired in equal portions by a desire to do tardy justice to Dr. Hewlett's administration and a stern determination to smite that of Dr. Weir hip and thigh—contained the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, there would be nothing more to be said. The new system of sewers would not be needed ; the one thing needful would be to get rid of Dr. Weir and re-call Dr. Hewlett from Kurrachee. Then we should have a healthy city, and we might put the money budgetted to the drainage scheme back into our pockets, and live happily till we all should die out at the rate of 23 to the thousand.

But a return to the old system of conservancy would not, in sober truth, enable us to get along satisfactorily with the old system of sewers. Dr. Blaney's prepossessions run away with him. The particular assertion with regard to the low death-rate distinguishing Dr. Hewlett's term of office, and the increased rate during that of his successor, has been heard once or twice before. We have ourselves pointed out that it is founded upon a complete oblivion of everything but certain printed figures, which require to be read with knowledge if they are not to befool us. Upon what basis was the average of 23 per thousand during Dr. Hewlett's time calculated ? Upon that of the swollen population of the mania time, which during the last six years of the period was reduced by scores of thousands consequent on the exodus following the collapse after the close of the American war. Of course when the population declined the aggregate of deaths fell off, but no allowance was made for this fact in calculating the death-rate per thousand of the population—still existing on paper. During Dr. Weir's incumbency directly the opposite happened. The population, which was at its lowest denomination in 1872, began to recover in 1873, when Dr. Weir was appointed, and every year subsequently there was a considerable immigration. But the consequent augmentation in the number of deaths was in the returns apportioned to the minimum population of 1872, and thus the rate became apparently high. Add to this source of error the well-known fact that an improved system of registration, of late years, has brought into the account a considerable infant mortality, scarcely noted in the former period, and we shall see good reason to doubt whether the death-rate was in reality so low during the golden age of Dr. Hewlett's administration as Dr. Blaney would have us believe. It is idle to assert that the old system of sewerage was adequate to the wants of the city. Matters had got to such a point, when the Corporation decided upon a new sewerage system, that it was imperative that something should be done. It was impossible, in the face of legal decisions, to go on throwing night-soil into the harbour at Carnac-bunder. That consideration alone was conclusive as to the necessity of taking action of some kind. And when [illegible]ce it became indispensable to construct works [illegible]n the scale required to effect the removal of the Carnac-bunder nuisance, the advisability of dealing with the whole question of the city sewerage upon a comprehensive plan became evident. We are quite ready to admit that the Corporation allowed its hand to be forced by official pressure in deciding to adopt the system now being carried out. Whether that system be the best conceivable or not, it was not adopted by the Corporation entirely of its own free will. Influence was brought to bear which overrode objections that should have been removed by facts and arguments. Opponents should have been convinced who were only silenced. It is too late, however, to hark back to that point now. The Corporation accepted, by a large majority, the proposal to carry out a sewerage system on the European model. When it recovered its courage a little, it endeavoured to hedge, by deciding to sewer one-third of the city first, in order to judge by experience as to the suitability of the system to a tropical city. This compromise has the defect common to most compromises. The third of the city thus sewered at a great cost cannot possibly have the advantages, whatever they may be, of the new system, for until the other two-thirds of Bombay be re-sewered the old sewers must continue to be used for sewage, instead of being reserved exclusively for the discharge of storm-waters. Consequently the old sewers will still carry their noisome contents through the re-sewered third of the city, which will thus have two sets of sewage flowing through its streets. Clearly there can be no gain from this duplication of an evil, and the tentative scheme determined upon by the Corporation cannot by any possibility have a satisfactory result.

Since the city stands committed to the new system of sewers, upon which an immense outlay has already been incurred, there is nothing for it now but to go through with the undertaking. While the work is in progress, constant vigilance may well be exercised, in order that no avoidable defect be admitted, and that no practicable device for the diminution of possible dangers be overlooked. Possibly Dr. Blaney may, in some of the future lectures which he promises us, give us the benefit of suggestions in either sense, which his great local experience qualifies him to offer. In the lecture already delivered he has dealt mainly in generalities, and where he has condescended to particulars, he has betrayed a singular inacquaintance with the latest experience in the management of sewers in Europe. Thus he finds great fault with the large number of iron man-hole gratings which have been placed in some of the old sewers. The practical effect of this innovation has been, he says, that foul gases have been liberated into streets and houses where sewer-gases were previously unknown. It is clear, he adds, that road-service ventilators are a sanitary mistake. If they be, the mistake is committed with open eyes in England. Does Dr. Blaney imagine that while a sewer is kept closed and unventilated sewer-gas is not generated therein ? The contrary is the case. If all our sewers were converted into open drains, no sewer-gases would be generated at all. There would be an abundance of offensive smells, but no deadly gases. The more nearly sewers approximate in the matter of ventilation to the conditions which render open drains nearly innocuous, the less sewer-gas there will be to carry disease and death into the surrounding houses. If we might without offence refer Dr. Blaney, on a question of this kind, to the last Annual Report of the Health Officer, we would ask him to consider two facts therein mentioned in one page (318) : first, that the drainage of the northern portion of the Fort, which is defective in every other respect, is efficient in the multiplicity of openings for the escape of foul air and the admission of fresh air, there being in some streets openings at intervals of every eleven or twelve feet, whence it results that these old imperfect drains are less conspicuously offensive than modern drains ; next, that in the reconstructed sewer in Meadow-street, where the openings are at eighteen feet distance from each other, which is less than that in the new sewers, the effluvia is very offensive. The Health Officer infers from this that it is doubtful whether man-hole ventilation-openings in the crowded parts of the city at intervals of one hundred to two hundred feet would be possible without the serious risk of forming nuisances. It is not by keeping sewers sealed up, but by ensuring their thorough ventilation, that the evolution and diffusion of deadly sewer-gases can be averted. The more frequent the openings, the less mischief sewer-gas can effect. This question of ventilating the sewers seems to us to be the crucial one. If that can be managed satisfactorily, the town will not be poisoned by sewer-gas ; but if it cannot, we must prepare for the worst.

IN the present condition of affairs a claim to the Bay of Tajurrah on the part of the Egyptian Government would be sufficient to upset M. Soleillette's "concession," even if the French Government were disposed to recognise it, because in this instance the "Egyptian Government" would simply be Lord Granville and Lord Dufferin under another name. Although the British Government would not hesitate to oppose any such appropriation of territory on the Gulf of Aden, they certainly can act much more freely through the medium of Egypt ; and France, however anxious she might be to obtain possession of the inlet, would not press her claim if she were to encounter the opposition of the Khedive's Government backed by England. To do so would involve risks which France, even in her present mood, would scarcely incur for the sake of territory which is worse than worthless. How the Egyptian Government come to have claims over Tajurrah is a matter which will require further explanation. Tajurrah is geographically in Abyssinia, but its political status may be akin to that of Massowah, which has been held by Egypt, although geographically in the adjoining state. The town of Tajurrah consists of about 300 wooden huts, with two mosques. In the bay adjacent to the site of the town there is said to be anchorage for large ships. Referring to French "Colonial" enterprise, we may allude to a letter which Mr. A. R. Colquhoun has sent to the *Times* on the subject of Tongking. Mr. Colquhoun bears out the statements we cited a few days ago from Mr. Gundry. He adds that if the French have determined to annex Tongking they must be prepared to meet Chinese troops in the field. It is not to be credited, he thinks, that the Pekin Government will rest satisfied with merely diplomatic objections to the French becoming a paramount Power in Tongking. In support of this belief Mr. Colquhoun relates that during his recent journey through South Yunnan, he encountered, when near the Tongking border, a high Chinese official—no less important a personage than the Taotai of Yunnan-Sen—then on a mission to the frontier to report on the proceedings of the French. For the edification of the French Government, Mr. Colquhoun remarks that "it must be remembered that the Yunnanese soldiery is very superior to that of the plains both in physique and fighting qualities, and that Yunnan is the finest recruiting ground in China. The masses of men put into the field during the late Mahomedan rebellion prove that the Chinese, though slow to move, are at times formidable and determined enemies." The unfortunate M. Garnier, as we pointed out, found to his cost the character of the fighting men who came down from the Yunnan border, and paid for his rashness with his life. In interfering with Tongking, France seems to be bent on stirring up the hornets' nest from which even Russia thought it prudent to retire.

WE learn from our London correspondent that the announcement we made respecting the re-chartering of the Deccan, for the purpose of conveying mules to Burmah, has created some stir in London. It would obviously be an unwarrantable deduction to assume from the despatch of mules to Burmah that an expedition against king Theebaw has been decided on. At the same time, there are circumstances connected with the step which induced us to receive the proferred explanation concerning the transport scheme with no more attention than it deserves. Of course, the action of the Government towards king Theebaw depends entirely on the behaviour of that monarch, and neither Lord Ripon nor any other member of the Government can say for certain what will be done. If king Theebaw listens to reason, the mules will, no doubt, be devoted to the ordinary transport service ; but their presence would only be valuable in case we are called on to make good the general undertakings given by Lord Ripon at Rangoon. It would certainly be no mere thirst for military glory that would lead the Viceroy to take measures to reduce king Theebaw to submission, and we may rest assured that he will not resort to extremities, so long as other means remain whereby to attain our legitimate objects. Most people imagine that the Burmese Government would give in at a menace of war, and it may be of interest to those who advocate commiantory measures to know that the vessels of the East Indian Squadron have received a rendezvous in Burmese waters when they leave Bombay.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

MR. GLADSTONE has so managed matters that he will succeed in carrying the *clôture* purely as a party measure. In the course of last session it appeared at one time probable that the two great political parties might combine in a common effort to put down permanently the scandal of obstruction, as they had already united to place the power of closing debates in the hands of the Speaker for the purpose of passing the Irish Coercion Acts. Mr. Gladstone's letter of last May to Sir S. Northcote, proposing to accept Mr. Gibson's amendment and to try the experiment of establishing *clôture* by a two-thirds majority, showed that the Prime Minister had not up to that time conceived it possible to turn the general feeling of impatience against obstruction to account for the benefit, not of the House of Commons, but solely of the Ministerial majority. But the party managers were quick to discern the use to which the *clôture* might be put, and the Prime Minister has been brought round to their views, and is now an uncompromising advocate of the principle of muzzling the Conservative opposition. His action in this matter appears to be modelled on that of Charles the First's famous Minister, the Earl of Strafford. The main charge on which Strafford was brought to the block was that under pretence of raising an army to put down the king's enemies in Ireland he had organized a military force for destroying the Parliamentary opposition in England and subjecting this country to the absolute sway of his master. In like manner, Mr. Gladstone, having forged the weapon of the *clôture* with the alleged object of employing it against Irish obstructives whose avowed purpose is the overthrow of Parliamentary government, now turns it against English loyalists whose only fault is that they will not fall down and worship the idol of the Liberal party. It was the conduct of the Home Rulers alone that was pleaded in the first instance as an excuse for interfering with the usage of freedom of debate in the House of Commons ; yet last night the Home Rulers supported the Government in practically affirming the principle that the Ministerial majority shall have the right at any time, when they are so disposed, to refuse to give their opponents a fair hearing. This instance shows how the *clôture* has been wrested from its original purpose. By general consent, the Conservative opposition has done nothing for which it deserves to be gagged. It has never had recourse to the tactics of obstruction, strong as were its objections to the Irish land legislation of the last two sessions, but has contented itself with such discussion as is in accordance with the honourable traditions of Parliament. Its conduct has, therefore, afforded no pretext for such an alteration of the rules of debate as is now contemplated. But Mr. Parnell candidly admits that he takes a spiteful pleasure in helping the English Liberals to gag the English Conservatives, in order that the latter may see how they like the treatment they were willing to give to Irish members. It seems to me that this is a mistake in tactics. Mr. Gibson's amendment offered the best chance for defeating the Government and securing the good offices of the Opposition, in whose hands the application of the *clôture* would have been placed by the two-thirds majority rule, to prevent its vexatious employment for the suppression of Irish freedom of speech. But Mr. Parnell personally does not want to quarrel with the Government. He, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, and others are bent on affecting a reconciliation with the Liberal party, and, though no compact may have been signed and sealed—it is unnecessary to put such arrangements in writing—they have good reason to believe that their vote of last night will be rewarded. Mr. O'Donnell and others have vainly endeavoured, so far, to counteract the Whiggish leanings of Mr. Parnell, and the Home Rulers voted in a body, though some of them did so very reluctantly, with the Ministry against Mr. Gibson.

The most interesting incident of the debate was Lord Randolph Churchill's open revolt against the attempt of the front Opposition bench to come to an understanding with the Ministry. Lord Randolph made a lively and amusing speech, but he had evidently miscalculated the strength of his personal influence with the party, for not one Conservative on this occasion followed his lead, and some of the younger men of the party, notably Mr. Stuart Wortley and Mr. A. J. Balfour (the latter being one of Lord Randolph's special friends and colleagues) replied to him most effectively. In the end he was reduced to the humiliating condition of having to walk out of the House without voting. This was a severe rebuke to him for his presumption in founding upon the success he had last week a belief that he could already control the Conservative party, and I should say that the lesson will not be lost upon him, for he is able enough to profit by a defeat. There was not much in his argument that the Conservative proposal of a two-thirds majority rule was more objectionable than that of a bare majority. He himself is opposed to the *clôture* in any form, but he took needless pains to point out to the Irish members that the two-thirds rule could never be put in force but against them. No doubt, if the Opposition had chosen to make a bid for the Irish vote, and to consider that of supreme importance, they would have carefully avoided trying to modify the *clôture* resolution, and would have contented themselves with meeting it with a direct negative. But the Conservatives had to put themselves in harmony with English public opinion by letting it be seen that they were willing to alter the regulations of the House for the purpose of putting an end to such scenes as have during the last two or three years brought Parliamentary government in this country into disrepute. Now that their offer of co-operation has been rejected, they can, with a relieved conscience, vote against the bare majority resolution. Lord Randolph says, very truly, that the Ministerial resolution is a much more effective engine of party warfare, and that the Conservatives, when they come into power again, will be able to revenge themselves on their enmies by a vindictive use of the *clôture* against its first inventors. This, however, is not a pleasing prospect. Mr. Labouchere, in his cynical speech, ridiculed Parliamentary talk as idle, and laid down the democratic doctrine that the people give the mandate, and their delegates in Parliament have only to execute the popular will, without discussing it. Why not go a step further, and abolish Parliament altogether. If discussion is an impertinence to the sovereign people, why not elect a Cæsar for a term of years and let him govern without being worried by a crowd of representatives ? But Mr. Labouchere's speech betrays the tyrannical spirit in which many Radicals would apply the new rule. The member for Northampton would give his opponents a half-hour's shrift, and then vote them down. It will be well for him if this threat is not some day remembered against him. But even Lord Hartington exhibited last night as great an intolerance of discussion as wassh own by Mr. Labouchere. In the summer session Lord Hartington said he for his part wanted the *clôture* to shut the mouths of Mr. Ashmead Bartlett and Mr. O'Donnell. Last night he went a step further, pointing out that there had not been more than forty members in the House while Lord R. Churchill was speaking, and ridiculing the argument that speeches delivered to such an audience could have any effect. Lord Hartington ought to know that members speak in the House to their constituents and the country. The way in which Lord Randolph's speech has been discussed in all the newspapers proves that it has had a great effect, even though it was delivered on a Wednesday afternoon. But Lord Hartington is evidently prepared to do away altogether with what he regards as the mummery of debating. He is wise in his generation. He could never silence an adversary by the force of his eloquence, and it is natural, therefore, that he should prefer to rely on the gag. But what respect will the Opposition feel for legislation carried by such means ? Up to this time legislation in England may have been slow and difficult, but it has for that very reason been secure. Henceforth, there will be no finality about it. The Liberals will bring forward bold and immature schemes, and rush them through the House of Commons, and the Conservatives will no longer feel themselves bound to counsel the majority of the House of Lords not to reject bills passed by the Liberal majority in the Lower House. We shall, consequently, soon have an appeal to the country, and, if the Conservatives win at a general election, the Liberals will find that in the *clôture* they have made a rod for their own backs.

The Nemesis of their rash declarations against an imperial policy still pursues the Liberals. This week the Ministry has found itself compelled to take the very grave step of sending Lord Dufferin on a special mission to Cairo. This is a fresh and important advance towards the accomplishment of a scheme of conquest and annexation such as Lord Beaconsfield only dreamed of as a distant possibility. The Liberals are drawn on by a steady and irresistible fascination to the end of making Egypt a mere province of the British Empire. The mission of Lord Dufferin is a formal acknowledgment that the planof leaving the restored Khedive to govern the country has broken down, as it could not fail to do. While England was represented at Cairo only by a Consul-General, authorized to advise the Khedive, the latter retained the semblance of independence. But the favourite Ambassador of England, one who holds as high rank as a Cabinet Minister, and who has, during the war, controlled the whole foreign policy of the Turkish Empire, must be regarded by the Egyptians as a dictator. Finance, military affairs, the administration of justice, all will come under his supervision, and England will really dispose of the destinies of Egypt. The English Ministry, however, still vainly attempts to minimize its responsibilities. Mr. Gladstone says he means to have nothing to say to the Soudan. That is all very well ; but the rulers of lower Egypt cannot afford to treat the fate of the Soudan as of no importance. If they do not attack the conqueror of that province, he will soon invade Egypt proper. It is worthy of note that Mr. Gladstone, exquisite as is his genius for shuffling, has at last been obliged to confess that England has been engaged in a "war" in Egypt. He still refuses, apparently, to admit that Arabi is a prisoner of war, although this is the corollary of the previous admission, for he quotes the precedent of the death of Marshal Ney as justifying the trial of Arabi by an Egyptian court. But Marshal Ney was not a prisoner of war. He did not surrender to the British army ; otherwise, his life might have been saved, as Napoleon's was. Now, Arabi yielded himself to General Drury-Lowe, and it is plain that we had no right, if we were at war with him, to give him up to the Khedive. But this question is not now of much practical importance, for it is obvious that Arabi must be treated honourably, whatever may be the verdict of the Egyptian court.

The results of the Municipal elections throughout England and Wales show a slight Conservative gain, and serve to dispel the false idea that the Ministry has increased its hold on the country by the success of the Egyptian campaign. The Municipal elections are fought out now almost everywhere on pure party lines, and they are closely watched by the party leaders for indications of any change in popular feeling. The lesson to be learnt from them this time is probably that the country suspends its judgment for the present, though it is rather more favourably inclined towards the Conservatives than it was a year ago. At Oldham, where there was some hard fighting, the Conservatives had a net gain of one seat. More than 10,000 voters went to the polls, and the result is considered as showing pretty clearly what would be the result of a Parliamentary election in that borough.

The newly-formed Press Club, which I have spoken of in a previous letter, had a very successful inaugural dinner last Saturday evening. Mr. G. A. Sala presided, and among the guests were Lord Houghton, Lord Folkestone, and several members of Parliament connected with the press. The Club already numbers some 200 members, and is likely to do very well. It was high time the press should form itself into an independent profession, instead of hanging on to the skirts of literature, art, and the drama. Its members have hitherto been far too modest in recognizing the importance of their own profession, which attracts to itself the pick of the rising talent in this country. With the increased sense of power thus acquired will come a keener sense of responsibility and self-respect. The Club has been fortunate in getting so good a man of business as Mr. Charles Williams to be the chairman of its committee. I mention that at the dinner which I had the honour of proposing the health of the President, Mr. Sala, the most popular as he is the most successful of London journalists. It was a disappointment that so few of the special correspondents from Egypt were able to come to the dinner, to which they had been specially invited as guests ; but Mr. Cameron has taken Constantinople on the way home, and Mr. Lewis Wingfield, of the *Daily Telegraph*, is laid up with dysentery. Mr. Burleigh, of the "Central News," who distinguished himself by riding on with the cavalry at Cairo, and then returning alone to Tel-el-Kebir to send a telegram announcing the capture of that city and Arabi, is to be entertained at dinner to-morrow week by the proprietors of the provincial daily papers which were served by the "Central News."

While I am on the subject of dinners, I may point out that the idea of giving the Foot Guards a banquet at the Aquarium originated in the fertile brain of the indefatigable Colonel Prendergast Walsh, who now has an office in Victoria-street, and is therefore a citizen of Westminster. He has got together a first-rate committee, and no one who remembers the successful dinners to the sailors of Bombay could doubt that the Foot Guards will be entertained in a right royal manner.

Your intimation that the steamers conveying the troops from Egypt are to be re-chartered by the Indian Government, probably to transport an expedition to Burmah, has caused some stir here. Is Lord Ripon, too, bitten at last with the mania for imperialism and military glory ?

J. M. M.

ARRIVAL OF SIR JAMES FERGUSSON.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, accompanied by Mr. Hart, Private Secretary, Captain Dean, aide-de-camp, and Dr. Findlay, Surgeon, arrived at the Boree-bunder station by the Poona train at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. A number of sowars of His Excellency's body-guard and a guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file of the 10th Regiment N. I., with band and colours, paraded at the station. The commanding officers and heads of departments were present to meet His Excellency, among whom were observed General Carnegy, General Hewett, the Hon'ble Colonel Merriman, C. S. I. Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., Captain Brent, Superintendent of Marine, Colonel Phelps, Colonel Beville, Colonel Blowers, Colonel Boulton, Colonel Stockly, Colonel Willoughby, Colonel Merriman, Colonel Hancock, Colonel Sexton, Colonel Baker, Colonel Stokes, Colonel Penny, Major Dundas, Major Humfrey, Major Spring, Major Melliss, Captain the Hon'ble Fitzroy Somerset and Captain Shaik Cassum, aides-de-camp to His Excellency the Governor ; Messrs. E. K. Bryant, H. E. Jacomb, J. M. Campbell, T. S. Hmilton, C. D. Mackenzie, Dr. Auchinleck, the Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Messrs. S. P. Pundit, Sulleman Abdool Wyed, and Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee. Sir James Fergusson, on getting out of the railway carriage, shook hands with the gentlemen present, and after spending a few minutes in conversation, drove to the Secretariat with the Hon'ble Fitzroy Somerset. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery on the occasion of His Excellency's arrival.

A THEATRICAL QUARREL.

AT the Court of Small Causes yesterday Mr. Hart, First Judge, heard the case of Daniel Edward Bandmann *vs.* Arthur McCulloch. Mr. Gilbert (of the firm of Payne and Gilbert) appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant conducted his own case.

Plaintiff claimed Rs. 1,000 damages on the following grounds :—On the 15th September, 1882, the defendant agreed with him to travel with a theatrical Bombay about to be brought to India by plaintiff, and to act for a period of one or two years, at the option of the plaintiff, on payment of a salary of £3·10 per week and all travelling expenses from England, and on receiving board and lodging. These terms were set out in a contract, dated 15th September. Defendant arrived in India about 1st Nov. and shortly afterwards commenced to perform his duties as an actor at the Gaiety Theatre, Bombay. The defendant had at various times since his arrival, according to plaintiff, committed a breach of this agreement, and had declined to obey the rules and regulations of the theatre and the lawful orders of the plaintiff, contrary to the terms of the agreement ; he had also refused to rehearse certain parts in the theatre, contrary to the terms of the agreement, and neglected to supply himself with a proper wardrobe and other theatrical necessaries, as provided by the agreement. In consequence of the breaches of the agreement by the defendant, plaintiff alleged that plaintiff had sustained damage to the amount of Rs. 1,000. The damages claimed by plaintiff were made up as follow :—Fare from London to Bombay, Rs. 350 ; Mrs. Bandmann's expenses for making up company, coming to London from Germany, advertising, telegraphing, &c., &c., Rs. 100 ; Herr Bandmann's expenses, telegraphing to England, &c. Rs. 50 ; promissory note for advances made to Mr. McCulloch, on which he still owed £9, with interest, Rs. 110 ; damages for loss of an actor, and expenses to be incurred to engage another, Rs. 380 ; total Rs. 1,000.

In addressing his Honour the defendant said that the plaintiff had treated him in a most unjust and arbitrary manner. He had, with the exception of Rs. 10 taken all defendant's salary for two weeks, so that he was unable to obtain the services of a solicitor. He was a poor, and the plaintiff was a rich, man. The plaintiff had brought him from England, and when he arrived refused to make an advance which Mrs. Bandmann said he would give. He lost his overcoat with the little spare money he had just before leaving England, and when he arrived had not enough money to pay the steward's fees on boardship. He wanted to prove that Mr. Bandmann by his unjust treatment had provoked a breach of contract. The stage manager had used the most insulting language to him, and his life had been made a perfect misery. Mr. Glover, from some motive best known to himself, had been his enemy all through. Mrs. Bandmann had given him a list of the parts he was to play when he came out ; but all the parts assigned to him had been small, and this was to his detriment as an actor. The plaintiff had made use of insulting language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, and had imposed unjust fines upon him. The plaintiff had called him a "fraud and swindle," but on what grounds he (defendant) did not know. He had left a good company and his wife and home and plenty of friends in England, and it was hardly likely that unless he had been very badly treated he would give up his engagement, when he was in a strange land without money and without friends.

His Honour.—Do you deny the charge of incompetency ?

Defendant.—I do. It is simply an absurd allegation.

His Honour.—The second charge is that you neglected to attend the necessary rehearsals.

Defendant.—The only rehearsals from which I was absent were the one at which Mr. Glover made use of abusive language, and one which took place at seven in the morning. I did not attend that because I did not know it was coming on.

His Honour.—The third charge is disagreeing with the stage manager.

Defendant.—He called me a d——d novice and an insulting hound, so that any refusal to obey him was ca

TELEGRAMS.

THE EGYPTIAN HONOURS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The formal investiture of the officers upon whom orders were conferred for services rendered during the Egyptian campaign was held by Her Majesty the Queen at Windsor Castle to-day. Among those decorated were Sir Herbert Macpherson, Brigadier-General Tanner, Colonel Pennington, and four native officers.

The ceremony was grand and imposing.

THE VICEROY AT RUPAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RUPAR, Nov. 24.

The opening of the Sirhind Canal to-day was a magnificent display. Several shamianas were joined on to the right and left of a larger one, forming a pavilion of great dimension. The centre tent was decorated in very costly style. There were velvet and gold floor-cloths of every colour, and on the dais stood the Maharajah of Puttiala's silver-and-gold throne. The native Chiefs, headed by the Maharajah of Puttiala, and the Europeans were all seated by a quarter to 12 o'clock. Punctually at 12 the Viceroy arrived, escorted by the 9th Lancers, and the usual military programme was observed. When all were seated, Colonel Home advanced to the centre of the durbar and read the speech I wired to you yesterday.

The Viceroy, in reply, said that the address just read by Colonel Home gave a clear account of the history of the canal, and recorded the difficulties that had been met with and overcome in its construction. His Excellency felt sensible of the deep interest, cordial support, and liberal contributions towards this great work given by the Chiefs, and he felt satisfied to think the Canal was one of the largest in the world and was designed to irrigate 783,000 acres of country. He considered, therefore, that there were ample grounds for rejoicing at the successful completion of so great a work. The magnitude of it was not unworthy of the Government of this great country, and its benefits were calculated to reach the poorest cultivator, whilst its construction was the result of the combined efforts of Government and the Chiefs. The Viceroy paid a compliment to the great ability and skill displayed by the engineering staff. He thought the greatest difficulties lay below the surface of the ground, hidden from view; but remembering that ultimately 2,500 miles of channels had to be supplied with water, he did not think there was any necessity to wonder at the cost. In the Viceroy's mind the canal had a special interest, because the benefits thereof would be shared alike by princes and peasants, landholders and tenants, poor and rich. The canal would spread a fertilising power over a vast extent of thirsty land; and it was a source of great satisfaction to find the Chiefs of Puttiala, Jhind, Fureedkote, Malerkotla, and Nalaghur partners with Government in this great work of public utility. It rejoiced His Excellency to see the princes animated by such public spirit, and he offered them cordial thanks. He considered there was no better mode of using the great wealth God had given them than alleviating wants by undertakings of this sort, which will secure them the loyalty of their own people and the gratitude of Government and the Empress. He acknowledged the assistance given by the Puttiala Regency under his friend, Sir Deva Sing Kalifa, Sayed Hossein, the late Prime Minister, and the Mir Moonshee. On the two latter Government purposed conferring suitable titles. His Excellency agreed with Colonel Home's opinion as to the system of distribution of water which it was intended to put in operation as soon as the water is admitted into the distributary channels. He thought it advisable to leave the internal management of the canal to the village communities, but would interfere to prevent wilful waste, thereby lessening the labours of the administrative authorities, and many practical evils would also be avoided.

The Viceroy further said he is a warm friend of irrigation, believing firmly in the beneficial results arising therefrom, but he deprecated a too lavish use of water as exhausting the soil. In conclusion His Excellency said:—I trust it will please God to bless the work which has been performed here, and to grant to generations upon generations of Hindu and other cultivators the many advantages this great undertaking is designed to confer.

Regarding the titles referred to in the Viceroy's speech, it is reported Sayed Hossein gets the C.S.I., and the Mir Moonshee the C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. Grant, Foreign Secretary, translated the Viceroy's speech to the Chiefs, and then the Viceroy proceeded to open the sluice gate, thus formally opening the canal.

[INSPECTION OF THE 20TH P. I. B[Y] VICEROY.

The Viceroy this morning, at 8 o'clock [in] the 20th Punjab Infantry drawn up in [Vi]ceroy's camp. Addressing Colonel Roger[s] manding Officer, H. E. said he was [gl]ad to have that opportunity of meeting h[is] regiment on their return from foreign [se]rvice; assured them the regiment had [ne]ver fulfilled the expectations of the Gover[nor] India. The men had shown themselves worthy to fight beside the choicest troops of the British army, and maintained unsullied the honour of the Indian army. Their bearing on the 13th of September was all the Government could desire, and their march to Zagazig called forth the admiration of all who witnessed it throughout the whole campaign. They, and other Indian regiments associated with them, had shown themselves possessed of the three great qualities soldierly courage, endurance, and discipline. It had been their good fortune to serve under the eye of the son of the Queen-Empress, and His Excellency was confident that the Duke of Connaught would tell Her Majesty how well her Indian soldiers did their duty. His Excellency was certain that those who had gone to England to represent the 20th Regiment Punjab Native Infantry would receive from Her Majesty a proof of her confidence and regard. He concluded by heartily welcoming the regiment home, and in the name of the Queen-Empress thanked them for their services.

Colonel Rogers replied briefly on behalf of himself and the regiment, and thanked His Excellency for his kindly expressions.

There is some disappointment in camp that the Viceroy omitted to mention individually any irrigation officers in his speech at the opening of the canal. At the luncheon General Hughes proposed the health of the home irrigation officers, and expressed the gratitude of the visitors for their kindly hospitality.

The Viceroy's party left this evening for Lucknow. The Lieutenant-Governor and many officials were present to see him off. The 20th Punjab Infantry formed a guard of honour on the platform. The ball to-night is a great success; the room is exquisitely decorated.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

The *Gazette of India* directs that the Council shall assemble at Calcutta.

The undermentioned officers are appointed by the Secretary of State probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, and are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with a view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of that Presidency, with effect from the date of arrival in India:—Lieuts. G. H. Kerwan, Manchester Regt., C. P. Campbell, North Staffordshire Regt., G. H. Turner, Royal Munster Fusiliers, R. Williams, South Wales Borderers, and G. D. Atkinson, Royal Fusiliers.

Consequent on the reorganisation of the Superior Staff of the Forest Department, the following appointments, promotions, and transfers are made, with effect from 3rd Sept., 1882:—To be Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Lieut.-Col. W. J. Seaton, M.S.C., Mr. W. Schlich, Ph. D., Major J. C. Doveton, M.S.C. 2nd grade, Mr. G. Greig, Captain E. S. Wood, B. Ribbentrop, 3rd grade, Major F. Bailey, R. E., Major G. J. Vansomeren, M. N. I., Mr. A. T. Drysdale, Mr. G. Mant. Dr. Schlich will continue to officiate as Inspector-General of Forests in the absence on special duty of Mr. Brandis, or until further orders. Mr. Greig and Captain Wood will officiate as 1st Grade Conservators of Forests until further orders. Major Bailey and Major Vansomeren officiate in the 2nd grade. Mr. J. S. Gamble, M. A., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bengal, and Mr. H. C. Hill, Deputy Conservator of Forests, British Burmah, will continue to officiate as Conservators of Forests, 3rd grade.

To be Deputy Conservators 1st Grade, Mr. H. Leeds, Punjab; Colonel C. Battechelor, 3rd B E. L. C., Punjab, Lieut. Col. W. Stenhouse, Mr. J. E. O'Callaghan, North-Western Provinces and Oudh; Mr. A. L. Home, Assistant Comptroller Genl. (Forests); Lieutenant Col. H. C. T. Jarrett, V. C., B. S. C., Central Provinces; Mr. M. J. Slym, British Burmah; Mr. G. W. Strettell, Bengal; Mr. R. H. E. Thompson, Central Provinces. Mr. Home will continue to act as Assistant Comptroller-General (Forests) until further orders.

Deputy Conservators, 3rd grade, Mr. C. Bagshawe, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Mr. J. Mac[pher]son (on leave); Mr. F. B. Dickinson, Coorg; [illegible] Mr. G. F. [illegible] Weston, [illegible]st School, [illegible]e Deputy [illegible]R. Fisher, [illegible]e, Forest [illegible] Superin[illegible]ley, R. E. [illegible]e Deputy [illegible]r. W. H. [illegible]ing Plans; Mr. E. E. Fernandez and Mr. C. Bagshawe, Deputy Conservators of Forest, and Mr. E. F. Litchfield, Assistant Conservator of Forests, are transferred from the residuary list to the North-Western

n the North-Western Provinces on the completion of the special work on which he is now employed in Berar. Mr. J. Macpherson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, at present on leave, is transferred from the residuary list to the Central Provinces, Berar list. Mr. D. E. Hutchins, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is transferred from the residuary list to the Bengal and Assam list, but will continue to be employed in Mysore until further orders.

Mr. W. E. D'Arcy, Assistant Conservator of Forests, is transferred from Berar to the Punjab. Mr. D'Arcy will join in the Punjab on his return from leave. Mr. A. Stewart, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Berar, and Mr. A. Smythies, B.A., Assistant Conservator of Forests, on leave, are transferred from the North-Western Provinces to the Punjab. Mr. J. C. Murray, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests and officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade, is transferred from the North-Western Provinces to British Burmah.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ELECTIONEERING INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Mr. Tomlinson has been elected by a large majority member for Preston, defeating Mr. Hanbury. Both of the candidates were Conservatives.

A writ has been issued for Wigan.

THE KANDAHAR RAILWAY.

The Marquis of Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said it was not decided to what distance the railway beyond Sibi towards Kandahar will extend.

SIR THOMAS WADE.

Sir Thomas Wade denies the statement made a few days ago, that he will not return to China.

EGYPT.

The Egyptian Government claims Tajurrah as Egyptian territory.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Nov. 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rome, with the outward English mails of the 10th inst., left here for Bombay at 8 o'clock this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, Nov. 23.

The B.I. S. N. Company's steamer Quetta, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 22nd instant.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed in favour of buyers. Surats firm.

The London cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	3 15-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82¼
4½ per cent. do.	87¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	102⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100¾
5 per cent. French Rentes	114
Bar Silver	51⅜
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7⅞
Oriental Bank shares	£16-10
Chartered „ „	£23
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£17-10
Hongkong and Shanghai „	£38-10

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£ 9,700,000	Inc. £700,000
Bills Discounted	£22,600,000	Inc. £100,000
Bullion	£30,400,000	Inc. £100,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 41 per cent.

Arrival—Wave Queen.

JUDGMENT was delivered yesterday at the Collector's Office, Coorla, by Mr. Loch, Magistrate, in the case of William H. Daroux (engine-driver) and Titus Christian (fireman), employés on the B. B. and C. I. Railway in connection with the collision that took place on the night of the 18th inst. a little north of Borwali station. Daroux was tried under section 26 of the I. P. C., and was convicted and, his previous good conduct and steady character being taken into consideration, was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment, with a fine of Rs. 100, and in default one month's further imprisonment. The fine was paid. The fireman was fined Rs. 100, in default one month's simple imprisonment. We hold over a report of the judgment.

THE Town Council, at its meeting held yesterday, nominated Captain Morland as its representative on the committee about to be appointed by Government to consider the question of constructing dry docks in Bombay capable of accommodating large vessels.

A MEETING of the "Macpherson Memorial Committee" will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo-bunder, on Monday, 27th inst., at 5-30 p.m., to consider the conditions on which a bursary in [illegible] late Rev. Dr. Macpherson should be

[illegible]KENZIE, C. S., and Surgeon-General [illegible]ham left Calcutta for Madras, on the [illegible] by the s. s. steamer Khedive. On [illegible]on of their work in Madras, it is pro[illegible]ey will visit Burmah and the Anda[illegible]s.

[illegible]s to-day the concluding portion of Sir Frederick Roberts' paper in the *Nineteenth Century* on the Short Service System.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, will start from Gwalior, on his cold weather tour, about the 1st of December.

THE *Englishman* finds fault with the Calcutta Municipal Commissioners in the matter of the appointment of members of the Town Council. The new Commissioners have, our contemporary says, "inaugurated their rule by an abuse of their discretion, which bodes but ill for the success, if not for the permanency, of the present system of local self-government in Calcutta." It appears that for two wards inhabited mainly by Europeans, and to represent which on the Town Council there were several eminently well-qualified European candidates, the Commissioners have elected two non-resident natives. The *Englishman* uses strong language about the matter *e.g.*:—When it is remembered that the four European representatives returned by wards 16 and 17 include men so eminently fitted for seats in the Town Council as Messrs. Reynolds and Peterson, it becomes difficult to look upon the selection made by the native majority as anything but a deliberate insult not only to these gentlemen themselves, but to the whole European community."

A MISCHIEVOUS and highly dangerous attack on a train is reported from Bengal. A Calcutta paper says:—The down slow passenger train which arrived at Jamalpore on the morning of the 20th November narrowly escaped being wrecked under a discharge of stones hurled at it by some unknown persons between Burhea and Mokameh. Several of the carriages were hit, and one first-class carriage (No. 862) was much injured. One of the stones, after breaking a pane of glass and penetrating the carriage, passed through another pane on the opposite side and completely smashed it. Fortunately the carriage was empty. Who the people were who had the temerity to attack the train, and what their motive was for the act, have not yet transpired. It is to be hoped that the Railway and executive authorities will conjointly cause energetic and searching inquiries to be made in order to ferret out the marauders, and that, when apprehended, an example will be made of them.

MR. GLADSTONE, in acknowledging the receipt of a letter from the East Cumberland Association, says he much hopes that the responsibility of Arabi and the other leaders of the Egyptian revolt for any such crime as the firing of Alexandria may be disproved, though he is not in a position to affirm this.

As regards M. Ninet's accusations of ill-treatment of the prisoners in the Egyptian gaols, *The Times'* Cairo correspondent telegraphs, Sir Charles Wilson states that he visited the prisons more than once while M. Ninet was confined, and he received no complaint, except as regards crowding, which was at first unavoidable. The total number of political prisoners is now less than 150. They are lodged in a house originally built for an hotel. The authorities are most considerate, and the prisoners are better treated than in any prison Sir C. Wilson has seen in the East. They are provided even with mosquito nets. The correspondent adds:—Mr. Broadley desires me to add his testimony as to the care taken and the general comfort of the prisoners. No chains are used, and entrance is impossible without special permission. Sir E. Malet throughout has paid special attention to their comfort. Sir C. Wilson, or one of his staff, visits them almost daily, and the smallest complaint is at once attended to. That they are liable to occasional insult is undeniable. It was the fate of every Christian, Turk, or Circassian during the present prisoners' few months of power, and they cannot expect all to show magnanimity and return good for evil. Servants at first were allowed; but the prisoners were discovered sending political letters, and in one case an attempt was made to hand in petroleum as water, presumably with the object of firing the prison. The authorities were, therefore, compelled to be more stringent. They ask me to say they invite complaint of any grievance, and within reasonable limits will remedy it.

THE *Globe* of Nov. 3 remarks:—Conspicuous among the many officers singled out for especial praise by Sir Garnet Wolseley is the name of Major-General Sir H. T. Macpherson, the commander of the Indian Contingent. This gallant officer has now been in London for several days, but seems somehow or other to have been left high and dry by the stream of *fêtes* and congratulations that have been bestowed upon so many

SAYS the *St. James's Gazette*:—There never will be wanting in this country men ready to undertake the most desperate feats of adventure; and the nation that employs them is at least bound to take care that their lives are not uselessly expended. To say that Professor Palmer, Captain Gill, and Lieutenant Charrington perished as gloriously as ever did any soldiers on the battle-field is but a poor consolation to the friends who mourn their loss. Two at least of these three victims were men who had won distinction in science and in literature, and we may fairly grudge to war—even to a war "on the principles of peace"—a sacrifice so costly as this. It may be economical now to take no notice of their murder—inconvenient to bring the murderers to book; but it is generally expected, we fancy, that the culprits shall be punished.

A FEW years ago, notes *Truth*, three English travellers together traversed the shores of the Caspian, and mapped out the Perso-Russian frontier by its southern extremity. They were Valentine Baker, Clayton (9th Lancers), and Gill, of the Engineers. Baker to-day alone survives. Clayton was killed playing polo at Delhi, and poor Gill has now fallen at the hands of Arab ruffians.

MR. O'DONOVAN's book on Merv, in two volumes, has been published this week by Messrs. Smith and Elder.

THE *Academy* understands that Mr. Browning has finished enough fresh minor poems to form a thin volume like the two last that he has published, but it is probable that he will keep them back till he has completed a longer poem to come out with them.

THE *London Gazette* states that the Queen has given directions for the appointment of Mohammed Sultan Pasha, President of the Chamber of Notables of Egypt, as a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

MR. F. VILLIERS, one of the special artists of the *Graphic* during the recent war in Egypt, has been decorated by the Khedive with the Order of the Osmanieh.

DR. TAIT had continued to make favourable progress up to the date of departure of the last mail. Sir William Jenner, Sir William Gull, and Dr. Carpenter held a consultation at Addington Park on October 29, by Dr. Carpenter's desire, mainly with the view of determining the course to be pursued as regards the approaching winter. After consultation the doctors reported that the Archbishop was gaining strength satisfactorily, and they were of opinion that his Grace would be able to resume the duties of his office after a period of continued repose. They considered that a change from Addington would hereafter be desirable, but at present such removal would be attended with too great a risk.

A TELEGRAM from Durban, November 2, states:—It is reported that the commandant of the Transvaal expedition against Mampoer will wait for the natives to begin fighting.

THERE appears to have been a little war, of which the world heard nothing at the time, on the West Coast of Africa. In the House of Commons on November 3, Mr. Hopwood asked whether information had been received respecting occurrences in British Sherbro, on the West Coast of Africa, in April last; whether the town of Mattroo was blown up, many natives slain, and a chief named Lahsarris taken prisoner by a force commanded by the Governor of Sierra Leone; what was the justification for this action, and whether the chief had been set at liberty; and, whether the despatch of the Governor, relating the circumstances, would be laid upon the table of the House. Mr. Ashley said he proposed to lay papers on the table which would give the necessary information. The chief Lahsarris was in custody under the provisions of an order passed by the Legislature of Sierra Leone.

MR. A. M'ARTHUR asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons on October 30, whether Her Majesty's Government had received from the British Consul-General in Madagascar any information concerning the dispute which had arisen between the French and Malagasy authorities in that island; and, if so, whether he would lay the papers before the House. Sir C. Dilke said Consul Pakenham had reported fully from time to time differences existing between the French and Madagascar Governments, but these reports were of a confidential nature, and for the present, at all events, could not be published.

A TERRIBLE domestic tragedy is reported from America. Dr. Edward Seguin is one of the most eminent physicians in New York. Recently his wife's brother, Dr. Amidon, called and inquired for Mrs. Seguin and the children. The servant replied that they were absent. As their absence was considered strange, the house was searched, and the guest-room was found locked from the inside. On the door being burst open, the mother, two boys, and a girl, the eldest being only six years old, were found dead. The children had been blindfolded, the hands of each being bound behind the back. The children had been shot, the bullet having passed through the head of each of them, and lodged in the wall. It is supposed that the mother induced the children to join in what they thought was a nursery game, and that they were then murdered, the mother afterwards committing suicide. Mrs. Seguin, it is stated, had been subject to attacks of extreme despondency, but she had never shown symptoms of insanity. She was thirty-two years of age, was very fond of her children, and had always lived happily with her husband. Dr. Seguin is said to be the highest authority in America on diseases of the mind and nervous system.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE head-quarters and right wing of the 17th Bombay Native Infantry arrived at Satara from Dharwar on the 19th instant in relief of the head-quarters and right wing of the 17th Regiment N. I., which marched from the former station on the 22nd idem, under the command of Lieut.-Col. W. H. Ross, *en route* to Neemuch. The marching out strength of the wing of the 17th N. I. is 1 Lieut.-Col., 1 Captain, 3 Lieuts., 1 Surgeon, 3 Subadars, 3 Jemedars, 21 Havildars, 16 Naiks, 10 Drummers, and 354 privates. The detatchment is due at the stations *en route* as follows:—Poona, 27th November; Ahmednuggur, 4th December; Aurungabad, 10th December; Asirgarh, 24th December; Mhow, 4th January; Rutlam, 13th January; Neemuch, 22nd January.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR DONALD STEWART was to leave Quetta on Wednesday, the programme having been slightly modified to allow of his spending a clear day at Sibi. An up-country paper learns that His Excellency was much pleased with the appearance of the troops at Quetta and also with the improvements that have been recently carried out in the station. The climate there just now is described as superb.

THE Officiating Deputy Surgeon-General, Poona Circle, has proceeded on tour of annual inspection and Surgeon-Major C. S. Close, A.M.D., the next senior Medical Officer in the station has charge of the Deputy Surgeon-General's Office during his absence.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL TWENTYMAN, Royal Lancaster Regiment, having been appointed to command a battalion of the regiment, *vice* Eccles, will now vacate his appointment as Commandant of the Deolali Depôt, and will probably be succeeded by Major Dugdale, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.

MAJOR POIGNAND, East Lancashire Regiment, has been appointed Garrison Instructor, *vice* Henry, who has been placed on the general staff of the Madras Army. Major Poignand will very likely be posted to Poona in place of Major Hammick, who, it is believed, will be transferred to Bangalore on being relieved by the former officer.

LIEUTENANT PEARCE has been permitted to resign his probationary appointment to the Madras Staff Corps, and will do duty with the 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, pending final orders from the Secretary of State.

OF General Wilkinson, the omission of whose name from the honours list has caused much surprise in India, Sir Garnet Wolseley writes in a despatch dated Cairo, Sept. 24 (published in another column):—"Brigadier-General Wilkinson, who commanded the 2nd Brigade of Cavalry (Native Cavalry), is a very zealous officer, and his frequent reconnaissances of the enemy's position at Tel-el-Kebir were very well carried out."

THE *United Service Gazette* says:—The world has it, under the hand of Sir G. Wolseley, that the Highland Brigade were the first to reach and storm the enemy's works at Tel-el-Kebir. Our readers will learn with interest that the honour of being not only the first officer, but the first man, in the British Army who got inside the line of defence at Tel-el-Kebir is claimed by a Banffshire man, Lieut. G. S. A. Harvey, B company 42nd Royal Highlanders (Black Watch). Lieut. Harvey had a narrow escape and a hot time of it, as he broke two swords, his own and another he took from an Egyptian.

THE improvised Railway Corps sent to Egypt, even with the crippled engines and wrecked permanent way with which at the beginning of the campaign it had to work the traffic, having proved how essential such an organization is to a modern army, Mr. Childers proposes to establish it on a permanent basis, and, in co-operation with the existing railway administration of the country, to afford it constant practice in railway traffic and maintenance.

IT is not a satisfactory thing to know (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*) that the deaths of many of the officers and men who have succumbed to wounds received in action in Egypt have been due to one cause—starvation. "In many instances," writes a medical officer, "I know that the unfortunate fellows were left in the most helpless state. I endeavoured by every means in my power to obtain nourishment for them, but none had been provided—at the front. The system became weakened; blood-poisoning set in; and the poor fellows' lives have been sacrificed at the shrine of the god 'Mismanagement.' The tales I could tell you, after a few weeks' experience in Egypt would make the blood of the British taxpayer boil." The *Army and Navy Gazette* adds:—"We have it on the authority of a cavalry officer now at Cairo that of the horses lost by the British Cavalry during the campaign nearly all fell victims to starvation, or exhaustion resulting therefrom."

A STRANGE mistake seems to have occurred with regard to the remains of the British and French soldiers buried at Abydos during the Crimean war. It has lately been decided to build a mortuary chapel at Gallipoli, where thousands of French soldiers lie buried, and the remains of those French soldiers who were buried at Abydos are to be transferred to Gallipoli. A number of labourers have therefore been employed in exhuming and collecting the remains; but their operations came the other day to a standstill owing to the discovery being made that they were at work in the British instead of in the French cemetery, and that the remains they were digging up and collecting were those of British and not of French soldiers. This led to further inquiry, when it was ascertained that for the last fifteen years the abbé attached to the French Consulate has been saying masses in the British cemetery at Abydos under the impression that it was the French cemetery. In the meantime, the question arose, What is to be done with the remains of the British soldiers thus exhumed in error? The Abydos cemetery is represented as being in a most dilapidated condition; and for decency's sake some steps should be taken to find a proper restingplace for these dead heroes.

DEPARTURE OF THE CROCODILE.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP CROCODILE, Captain Henry Hand, will sail to-day for England with 39 officers, 10 ladies, and 18 children; and also 588 men, 52 women, and 115 children. The following are the names of officers and their families:—

Col. A. Jenkins, Staff Corps.
Col. H. A. Chichester, Lancashire.
Surg.-Major and Mrs. A. Lewer and two children.
A. M. D.
Major H. P. Darwall, R. A.
Major W. H. Auchinleck, R. A.
Surg. J. J. Morris, A. M. D.
Surg. J. B. Emerson, A. M. D.
Surg. U. J. Buarke, A. M. D.
Surg. R. Gunning, A. M. D.
Captain C. A. Morris, York.
Captain F. F. Roupell, Surray.
Captain F. Hutton, Redwell, Suffolk.
Captain Barnett, York.
Captain H. A. Anderson, R. Fusiliers.
Captain W. L. Bureton, Liverpool.
Captain and Mrs. F. Beaufort, R. A.
Surg. H. Flagan, A. M. D.
Captain E. C. Wallope, R. A.
Lieut. and Mrs. A. B. Mein, Staff Corps.
Lieut. J. A. Ferrier, R. E.
Lieut. and Mrs. S. C. Bellingham and two children, Middlesex.
Lieut. and Mrs. A. W. Rendle and child, S.C.
Lieut. and Mrs. A. W. G. Jackson, Warwick.
Lieut. E. DeBrath, Staff Corps.
Lieut. W. P. Mildmay, 4th Rifle Brigade.
Lieut. F. E. Allsop, R. A.
Lieut. G. W. Langford, Staff Corps.
Lieut. G. Daly, Staff Corps.
Lieut. A. H. L. Bagot, Somersetshire.
Lieut. and Mrs. B. G. Lewis and two children, E. Lanc.
Lieut. J. R. Dalrymple-Hay, R. S. Fusiliers.
Lieut. G. F. W. St. John, R. A.
Lieut. C. C. Clowes, 4th King's Rifles.
Lieut. F. F. Hill, Royal Irish.
Lieut. A. R. Power, S. York.
Lieut. and Mrs. G. C. Baker, R. A.
Hony. Lieut. H. J. Barnes, Comst. Dept.
Lieut. H. J. Lermitte, R. S. Fusiliers.
Lieut. G. B. Lempriere, Middlesex.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 3RD NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Venetia, Commander A. B. Daniell, arrived in Bombay harbour from London yesterday forenoon at 11-30 o'clock, with the European mails of the 3rd November and the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs. Blood and infant.
Mrs. Chapman.
Dr. and Mrs. Johnson.
Mrs. Bunbury.
Mrs. and Miss Tweedie.
Miss Davis.
Mr. Donkin.
Mr. Beeble.
Mr. Corkell.
Mr. Cockell.
Mr. Seaton.
Capt. Alexander.
Mr. Vibart.
Miss Connors.
Mr. Sckoland.
Mr. Braham.
Miss Alcock.
Mr. Wills.
Major Atkins.

FROM BRINDISI.

Major Roberts.
Mr. Gardiner.
Miss Wallinger.
Miss Harvie.
Miss Palmer.
Mr. Carey.
Miss Swain.
Major Newbury.
Mr. Crawford.
Lieut. Morris.
Major and Mrs. Currie.
Mr. and Mrs. Brodhurst.
Colonel Doig.
Mr. Leverson.
Mr. A. Colvin.
Mr. Nelson.
Mrs. Turnbull.
Mr. Chapman.
Mr. Leishman.
Mr. Lewis.
Mrs. McGregor.
Miss Gibbon.
Mr. Gibbon.
Mr. Grindle.
Capt. Yate.
Mr. A. Smith.
Mr. James.
Mr. Brown.
Col. Colvin.

FROM VENICE.

Col. and Mrs. Bradford and two children.
Major Chaplin.
Mr Schrottky.
Mr. Byrne.
Mr. Cohen.
Mr. G. Grant.
Mr. T. Grant.
Miss Grant.
Mrs. Nash.
Mr. Balthazar.
Mr. Britton.
Miss Aitchison.
Mrs. Brunton.
Surg. Major Sutherland.
Mr. Jefferson.
Mr. Rennie.

FROM ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Macpherson.

FROM SUEZ.

Mr. Gardner. Capt. Christopher.

FROM ADEN.

Capt. Alexander. Mr. Ruggles.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM 28TH OCT. TO 3RD NOV. INCLUSIVE.]

THE Queen and Princess Beatrice are expected to leave Balmoral for Windsor about the 15th inst.

The Grand Duke of Hesse and his son and daughter left London on Monday for Germany.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the adjourned debate on Mr. S. Booth's amendment to the *clôture* resolution, exempting Committee of Supply from the operation of the rule, was resumed, and, after an animated debate, the amendment was negatived by 166 to 102. A proposition to add words that the Speaker should close the debate when he was of opinion that it was being prolonged for purposes of obstruction was strongly opposed by Mr. Gladstone, and was rejected by 204 to 97. On Monday the debate on the *clôture* resolution was again resumed. On Tuesday Mr. Gibson moved his amendment providing for a two-thirds majority to close discussion. Mr. Gladstone opposed the amendment, and reiterated his disbelief in the apprehensions that the proposed rules would affect the impartiality of the Speaker or impair the legitimate power of the Opposition. The debate was continued on Wednesday. Last night replying to questions, Mr. Gladstone said it was intended to ask Egypt to pay for the expenses of the army of occupation, but the details of ex penditure were not ready to be laid before Parliament. The adjourned debate on Mr. Gibson's resolution was resumed. Mr. Labouchere, who supported the resolution, said he did so because he hoped it would be applied to all obstruction measures desired by the nation. Colonel Stanley and other members followed, and on a division the amendment was negatived by 322 to 238.

The Irish National Party in Parliament, by a majority of 11 to 10, on Wednesday decided to vote against Mr. Gibson's amendment on the *clôture* resolution.

Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived at Dover on Saturday, and proceeded to London. On Monday, having been summoned by the Queen, he went to Balmoral. He has since resumed his office as Adjutant-General of the Forces.

The battalion of Royal Marine Artillery from Egypt arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday morning, and received a warm, popular welcome.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

A meeting of the Conservative party in the House of Commons was held on Tuesday at the Carlton Club. Sir S. Northcote presided, and about 150 members were present. The merits of the various amendments to the *clôture* resolution were discussed, and although no formal resolution was passed, the unanimous feeling of the meeting appeared to be to vote for Mr. Gibson's and Sir S. Northcote's amendments.

The Rev. R. Pym has been placed in charge of St. John's Parish, Miles Platting. The Bishop of Manchester has directed an application to be made tomorrow to Lord Penzance for the release of the Rev. S. E. Green.

The Rev. S. R. Driver, of New College, Oxford, has been appointed Regius Professor of Hebrew in succession to the late Dr. Pusey.

Russia and the Earl of Beaconsfield and of Mr. Gladstone were publicly unveiled on Wednesday in the Guildhall, London.

A Conference in connexion with the Church of England Temperance Society was held on Monday in the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford University. The Bishop of Exeter presided, and among those present were Sir W. Lawson, M.P., Sir W. Herschell, and Professor Burrows. Another meeting was held in the Corn Exchange under the presidency of the Bishop of Oxford.

A fire broke out early on Sunday morning in the Edinburgh Pullman sleeping-car attached to the Midland Scotch Express. Three gentlemen escaped when the train was stopped, near Leeds, but a fourth, Dr. Arthur, of Aberdeen, was burnt to death.

A man named Farey attempted on Friday night to murder a woman with whom he cohabited by cutting her throat. The murderer returned to his home and committed suicide.

A burglar at Hampstead, being detected by a police-constable on Sunday morning, fired at and wounded the officer, and effected his escape.

A man named Meakin, who kept a butter-shop at Kentish-town, on Saturday murdered his wife and two children, and then drowned himself in the Thames.

Reports of disastrous inundations have been received from nearly all parts of the country. On the coast the number of marine casualties has been very large. A brig sank in Yarmouth Roads, and the crew, eight in number, were drowned, with one exception. A steamer, the Gulf of Panama, was wrecked in the Texel, and 22 of the crew were drowned.

Two men engaged in laying sewer pipes in a deep trench at Erdington, near Birmingham, on Monday were buried by the sudden falling in of the earth. One man was dead when extricated, and the other only survived a few minutes.

A body of water, on Friday, suddenly burst into a coal mine at Ruabon, drowning one man and injuring several others.

A pilot-engine on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, on Friday, ran into an empty coal train near Bury. The driver was killed and the fireman severely injured.

The well-known Assembly Rooms at Margate were destroyed by fire on Friday night, together with the whole of the houses on the south side of Cecilsquare.

Mr. Davitt addressed a meeting at Aberdeen on Saturday, and proclaimed the doctrine that the land belonged to the people, to be held by the Government on behalf of the nation.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Sir W. Macarthur, member of Legis. Council, N. S. Wales; Mr. Forster, late Agent-Genl. for N. S. Wales; Lieut. J. Weyland, 1st Life Guards; Lieut. H. W. Colvin, Roy. M. L. Inf.; Staff Comr. J. C. Atkinson, R. N.; Mr. J. Fawcett, Sen. Prov. Grand Master of Freemasons; the Hon. Georgiana Neville-Grenville; A. P. Powell, J. P. and D. L. for Wilts; Rev. E. Prest, Archdeacon of Durham.

THE preparations for the trial of Arabi and the other prisoners at Cairo promise to occupy much further time, and the trial itself will not begin for several weeks, and will occupy two months.

The rising in the Soudan is confirmed, but the Egyptian Ministry believe that Khartoum is in no present danger. An expedition of some 10,000 troops is to be despatched to the south from Egypt in about three weeks.

Lord Dufferin has been instructed by the British Government to proceed to Cairo to take part in the settlement of Egyptian affairs. Sir E. Malet is stated to be in delicate health, and needing assistance at the present conjuncture of affairs.

In Berlin the mission of Lord Dufferin to Cairo is favourably regarded.

The *Republique Francaise* newspaper published a bitter article on the proceedings of the British Government in Egypt, and accused them of intriguing to destroy French influence in that country.

An article in the semi-official *North German Gazette* severely censures those German papers which of late have been aspersing the English Army in Egypt and condemning the proceedings of the British Government.

The French Government has issued a notice that the Socialist demonstrations in Paris and at Lyons have not been overlooked by them, and that they will take measures to punish criminal acts and to maintain public order.

An official decree has been issued restricting the sale and possession of dynamite in France without police authorization.

There have been very heavy floods in nearly all parts of France, the south especially. At Cannes and Nice a great amount of damage was done, and railway communication has been interrupted at various points. In the Southern Tyrol there have been renewed floods, which are causing apprehensions of further disasters.

At the Italian elections the Ministry have been very successful. At Rome a man named Cocapieller, the editor of a scurrilous paper, and who was in prison for wounding a man in a publichouse qurrel, has been elected.

The Bey of Tunis died on Saturday, and has been succeeded by his brother, Sidi Ali Bey.

The Paris Theatre, in New York, was burnt down on Monday. Mrs. Langtry was to have made her first appearance that evening.

The success of the British arms in Egypt was celebrated at Melbourne with great public festivities

SIR GARNET WOLSELY'S SUPPLEMENTARY DESPATCH.

A SUPPLEMENT to the *Gazette* published on the Nov. 2 coetains the following:—

A despatch, of which the following is a copy, has been recived from the General Officer Commanding in Egypt by the Secretary of State far war:—

"CAIRO, Sept. 24, 1882.

"1. Sir,—In my despatch of the 16th inst. I promised to forward for your information at a future date the names of those who, in my opinion, should be specially brought to your favourable notice for the good work they have done during the campaign.

"2. It is usual to make a report of this nature at the termination of a war, and to me this justly and fairly is one of the most difficult tasks that devolves upon a General commanding in the field, especially when, as in the present instance, almost all these employed in any other than legim

guarantee that he was acting on behalf of the British Government." Captain Gill, R. E., a high spirited and accomplished officer and distinguished traveller, had been engaged in collecting information about the Bedouins in communication with Professor Palmer, and when the military operations commenced he gladly accepted the offer of an appointment in the Intelligence Department under Admiral Hoskins, who had been sent out to the Suez Canal. Captain Gill accompanied the party, but intended to leave it, and, turning to the north, cut the telegraph wire between Kantara and El Arish in pursuance of orders he had received to that effect. Soon after the expedition left Moses' Wells opposite Suez on the 9th of August rumours reached Suez that their baggage had been plundered, and the telegraph wire not being cut, Admiral Hoskins felt some anxiety about Captain Gill, and sent Mr. Pickard, a telegraph engineer, in the Beacon to El Arish to make inquiries. He brought back the report that Captain Gill had been in the neighbourhood and was expected to reach Suez by the end of the month. Sir William Hewett expected to hear from Professor Palmer on the 18th. Not doing so, he sent Captain Foote, R. N., an officer with considerable experience of Arabs, to Tor to obtain information, and at the same time telegraphed to the Consul at Jerusalem to do the same. On the 31st Captain Foote returned without any intelligence of importance, and on the 6th of September Colonel Warren, R.E., a colleague of Professor Palmer on the Palestine exploration, who had been sent out from England, proceeded again to Tot with Mr. West, Her Majesty's Consul at Suez, and an officer on the Staff of the Khedive. On the 11th of September Colonel Warren reported that he had reason to believe the party were safe, and that he hoped to reach them in a fortnight or three weeks. Unfortunately information proved to be incorrect; more alarming reports were received, and on the 23rd of October Colonel Warren discovered the place where the party were attacked, and on the 24th he reported the evidence of the deaths of Captain Gill and Lieutenant Charrington. "I see every reason to believe that they were killed either at or immediately after the attack, which probably occurred on the 18th of August. The evidence regarding the death of Professor Palmer cannot be said to be absolutely conclusive, and Consul Moore, at Gaza, is relaxing no efforts in the search. Captain Burton is on his way from Trieste to assist him. Colonel Warren is engaged in investigating the evidence respecting the attack, and until his report is received we cannot say precisely who are the guilty parties, and therefore it is impossible to state yet what steps will be taken for their punishment.

Mr. Ritchie said that the hon. gentleman had not answered that portion of his question which asked why the party being in possession of such a large sum in gold, was not provided with an escort.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.—I have stated that we heard nothing of any necessity for an escort. The arrangements were all made on the spot without consultation with us as to details, by Sir W. Hewett in conjunction with Mr. West, Her Majesty's Consul at Suez after receiving information brought by Professor Palmer himself from the very places to which he was going. Apparently there was no apprehension on the part of the authorities of any danger, and we heard nothing of the necessity for an escort.

Mr. Ritchie.—Would the hon. gentleman inquire whether it is a fact that before the expeditions set out the authorities were warned that these gentlemen were engaged in an undertaking that might possibly cost them their lives.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.—There is no such information in possession of the Admiralty.

Mr. Cowen.—I beg to give notice that on Thursday next I will ask the Prime Minister whether he is prepared, on the part of the Government, to propose a grant of compensation to the family of Professor Palmer.

Sir H. Taylor.—Was it supposed that Captain Gill, leaving his two comrades, should go by himself to cut the telegraph wires without any assistance or escort?

[illegible]-Bannerman.—The arrangements [illegible]rely at Suez under the advice, not [illegible]hority, but of Captain Gill himself [illegible] Palmer, and I have no doubt they [illegible]rrangements as their experience

[illegible]—Were the arrangements made at [illegible]o the Admiralty at the time?

[illegible]-Bannerman.—Not I think, in any [illegible]ion. member wishes it, all the docu[illegible]d with the matter shall be laid upon

Mr. Ritchie.—will it be necessary for me to move for them?

Mr. Campbell Bannerman.—No; I will lay them upon the table myself.

BURNING OF A NEW YORK THEATRE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

Abbey's Park Theatre, New York, where Mrs. Langtry was to begin engagement to-night, caught fire about 5 this evening.

It will be totally destroyed.

[illegible] Oct. 31.

[illegible]ght fire last [illegible] and artists [illegible]jured, and [illegible] missing.

[illegible] walls re[illegible]thing, as [illegible]as on [illegible] when [illegible]ose their [illegible]or Mrs. [illegible] at the [illegible]k Thea[illegible]who are [illegible]plays for [illegible]Phila[illegible] receiv[illegible]

[illegible]on board, [illegible]

There is a remarkable assemblage of eminent foreign artists now in New York, all of whom appear next week—Patti, Langtry, Nilsson, Modjeska, and Salvini.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.

MRS. LANGTRY appears at Wallack's Theatre, New York, on Monday. This arrangement is made because the Grand Opera-house is too large, and Mr. Lester Wallack has kindly made the offer. Mrs. Langtry's only loss by the fire was Hamilton's opera. She has arranged a benefit for the families of the [illegible]illed and the one who was injured [illegible]s Christine Nilson has lost a [illegible]mes, with some jewelery, burnt [illegible]e. Miss Percival loses nearly

[illegible] wife of a prominent New York [illegible], during a temporary fit of [illegible] there was [illegible]died the children's hands behind [illegible]died them, and then shot them, [illegible]aying "blindman's buff" in an [illegible]op of the house. Mother and [illegible]hot through the head, three [illegible] in the room. She had been [illegible] days. The discovery of the [illegible]used much horror.

[illegible]man Commission to view the [illegible]rrived at New York by the [illegible]fifth elaborate apparatus. They [illegible]Hartford, being in telegraphic communication with Yale College Observatory.

PROFESSOR PALMER'S LAST GREAT WORK.

DR. WILLIAM WRIGHT, Editorial Superintendent, British and Foreign Bible Society, writes to the *Times*:—It will quicken the interest of some of your readers in the fate of Professor Palmer to know that his last great, and perhaps the most important, work of his life before leaving England was the final revision of Henry Martyn's Persian New Testament.

Dr. Bruce, of Julfa, had spent many years revising the book, and he and Professor Palmer spent six months together in comparing the translation with the Greek, and fitting it exactly to the Persian idiom. When any difficulty arose with regard to the analogies of the Persian language, the facility with which Professor Palmer could quote from memory one Persian author after another to settle the exact application of the word in question.

Dr. Bruce, who has been a long time in Persia, considered Professor Palmer's help indispensable, and he acknowledged in the most unreserved manner his great obligation to him.

The last proof-sheets are just now issuing from the press, in beautiful type, and it is with a sad but affectionate interest that we associate the two names of these two most gifted men, Henry Martyn and E. H. Palmer.

LYNCHING IN AMERICA.

FRING ON A MOB.

A TELEGRAM to the *Standard* from New York, Nov. 2, states:—

[illegible]ollision with the military has arisen [illegible]mmitted last Christmas, at [illegible]three men were murdered [illegible]n was sentenced to penal [illegible]omptly lynched. His ac[illegible]a change of venue for their [illegible]e taken to Lexington, with [illegible]rd, owing to the threats [illegible]the commander of the escort [illegible]e managed to secure up [illegible]l to take the prisoners by [illegible]e mob, after seizing the [illegible]railway train [illegible]hland went to Catlettsburg, where they found two companies of infantry with artillery guarding the approaches to the river and the wharf. They demanded that the prisoners should be handed over to them but [illegible]his was refused, and the steamer started. At [illegible]shland the mob seized the ferry-boat and intercepted the steamer. Somebody fired a single shot. The military replied with volley after volley both into [illegible]e mob and into a crowd of curious and inoffen[illegible]e spectators, almost the entire town being con[illegible]vered on the hills. Five persons were killed, [illegible]ding a colonel, and over twenty others were [illegible]d, some of them fatally, the injured persons [illegible]ung all ages and both sexes. The mob and [illegible]g of [illegible]s are equally blamed for their rash con[illegible]t.

A telegram to another London paper states that [illegible] of all the excitement consequent upon the midst[illegible]naway team of horses dashed sud[illegible]a scene, a [illegible]y into the st[illegible]the shots of the troops, were [illegible]ted [illegible]horses, altogether presenting a [illegible]hful spectacle of confusion."

THE BRITISH TROOPS AND THE HOLY CARPET.

MR. R. FOWLER asked the Secretary of State for War in the House of Commons on Nov. 3 whether he could give any explanation of the circumstances under which the Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's troops attended the departure of the Holy Carpet for Mecca.

Mr. Childers.—In reply to the hon. gentleman, I have to say that I have discussed this question very fully with Sir Garnet Wolseley, who has furnished me with a memorandum on the subject, which, if the hon. member will move for, I will lay on the table. The facts in short, are these: There are no people who are more averse to idolatry than Musulmans. No worship is paid to the Mecca Carpet presented to the Sultan and the Khedive, but the howdah or litter which is supposed to represent the presence of the Holy Carpet has always been the subject of honours, and is annually saluted, as are the Queen's colours in this country, and throughout her Majesty's dominions. The Khedive's Egyptian army had ceased to exist, and Sir Garnet Wolseley, as the military Governor of Cairo, considered that her Majesty's troops who on the occasion were, to a very large extent, Mussulmans), should give the same salute as that which would have been given by Egyptians if they had been Egyptian troops. The presence of the force on the occasion was essential to the preservation of order, as it was an annual occasion of great interest, and when great numbers were collected both in Cairo and in the neighbourhood. I find that the Queen's Regulations, section 2, paragraph 71, expressly sanction such salutes as may have been customary on such occasions as this, and even on religious occasions. So Sir G. Wolseley acted strictly in accordance with the regulations. (Hear, hear.)

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD writes to *The Times*:—I venture to address to you the following brief account of the usual ceremonies attending the annual departure of the great caravan of pilgrims from Cairo to Mecca, in order to show that the presence of our troops at them this year does not in the least implicate us, as a Christian people, in anything the least of the character of an idolatrous act. I write from information acquired in Bombay.

The Sultan of Turkey provides the Caaba of Mecca every year with a new canopy, and a new veil or *portiere*, for the entrance door. The internal hangings of the Caaba are provided once only by each Sultan at his accession. This canopy, when completed, is shaped exactly like that profoundly interesting piece of an Egyptian Queen which Mr. Williers Stuart, M.P., has recently described and illustrated—*i.e.*, like a cross. It consists of a central square about 10 strides each way, and four *portiere*-like hangings from each side of the central square, also 10 strides long and about three deep. The Caaba is almost a perfect cube of 30ft. every way, and the canopy covers the whole top of it, and each of its four sides to the depth of 10ft., without forming festoons at the corners as it would if it were a square carpet. It is partly made up in the Citadel of Cairo, put immediately after the close of the Ramazan, a great Mahomedan fest, and the lesser Bairam, *Eid-ul-Fitr*, the "Festival of Breaking the Fast," it is carried in procession through the streets from the Citadel to one of the mosques to be completed. It is carried through the streets in its five separate pieces, the central square and four lateral lappets, together with the *Portiere*. This is "The Procession of the Carpet." In this stage it is in no sense a holy carpet; indeed, it is quite the reverse, for it is made of silk, and silk, as an animal excrement, is unclean among Mahomedans until mixed with cotton. This is what is done at the mosque, its five parts being there sewn together and backed with cotton; while its surface is broidered all over with texts from the Koran affirmative of the unity of God. Judging by the dates, it could not have been at this "Procession of the Carpet" that our troops were present.

When the carpet has been completed it is placed in charge of the leader of the Mecca pilgrims. They parade the streets of Cairo at starting in what is called the "Procession of the Litter." Some former ruler of Egypt, a usurping slave girl, I believe, made the pilgrimage to Mecca, and subsequent rulers not wishing to be behindhand with her in this respect, and yet finding it impossible to attend in person, introduced the custom of sending a litter to represent them, just as in Europe we send our empty carriages to funerals. This litter is exactly like an enormous Indian bandy-box, covered with beautifully embroidered hangings, and is carried on the back of a tall camel, and is the symbol of the reigning Sultan of Turkey. It was, judging by the date, evidently this "Procession of the Litter" which our troops attended, and in compliment to the Sultan, who was fictitiously present in his Imperial litter, and not at all in salutation of the Canopy of the Caaba.

The carpet is there, but still as an unconsecrated piece of furniture, carefully stowed away with the baggage of the leader of the caravan.

It is only after it has covered the Caaba for a year that anything like sanctity attaches to it, and even then anything like an idolatrous sentiment in connexion with it would be more abhorrent to a Mahomedan than even to a Christian. It lies on the Caaba for a year. Then, about the end of the Ramazan, it is cut up in pieces to be sold to the incoming pilgrims as charms. During this time the Caaba remains uncovered, and it is not until the arrival of the pilgrims from Cairo that it is recovered by the new carpet sent by the Sultan. This takes place at the Greater Bairam, or *Bakri eed*, the greatest festival of the whole Mahomedan year, held in remembrance of the miraculous substitution of a goat in the stead of Ishmael, or Isaac, according to the Mahomedan tradition, Abraham was about to make a sacrifice.

It will be seen, therefore, how little of an idolatrous spirit is from first to last associated in Mahomedan feeling with the passage of the so-called—by English writers—"holy" carpet through Cairo on its way to Mecca. The presence of our troops on such an occasion could in Mahomedan eyes be regarded only as a compliment to the Sultan or the Khedive, and is in itself as innocent as their annual part in the Lord Mayor's show.

ARABI'S TRIAL.

THE *Times'* correspondent at Cairo telegraphed on Oct. 31:—

M. de Lesseps has telegraphed that he transmits his declaration by post, and confirms the statements already transmitted to the President of the Commission. M. de Lesseps's evidence is generally considered as unfavourable to Arabi, as proving conclusively that whenever he exerted himself to prevent outrage he was able to do so. Further evidence will be given in the same sense. It is said that he saved Mr. De Chair's life against the wish of Toulba, and that he stopped the Alexandria massacre by a telegraphic order to the troops—and the prosecution argue that it is impossible to relieve from responsibility a man who was able to exercise such power, and who so seldom used it to repress outrage; that it is impossible to believe that the man who held this power could not have stopped massacres, incendiarism, and pillage had he wished to.

The evidence against the Sultan the same correspondent says, appears to increase. Not only are Arabi's papers considered by counsel as sufficiently compromising, but Ahmed Rifaat, late Director of the Press Department and Secretary of the Council of Ministers, one of Arabi's most prominent adherents, has called Counsel to-day (the Imperial firman delivered secretly to him by Dervish on the 9th of July last, giving him civil rank equivalent to brigadier-general. Ahmed Rifaat is son of Ekani-Pasha, the well-known accomplished linguist at Stamboul. He is composing an elaborate defence in French to submit to counsel.

Arabi has written a letter to *The Times* correspondent, denying that he has ever been allowed a servant, adding:—

"Had I despaired of my innocence being proved, I had plenty of time to have left the country, and to have reached a neighbouring one or England, the shelter of most fugitives, but I threw myself on the honour of the English in Egypt, thinking that I was as safe as in entering London. It is personally most inconvenient, and hardly to the well-known honour of England that I am at present allowed no servant to wait on me. It is hardly just thus to degrade me after my late surrender."

LORD DUFFERIN'S MISSION TO CAIRO.

A TELEGRAM from Constantinople, Oct. 30, stated that Lord Dufferin had been ordered by her Majesty's Government, to proceed on a special mission to Egypt, it being understood that he would leave the Turkish captial for Cairo on Thursday. A corrrespondent at Constantinople says:—

The announcement of Lord Dufferin's departure for Egypt has caused great excitement and some suspicions in political quarters here. Ministers remained on Monday night in council at the Palace in consequence. Lord Dufferin has informed the Porte of his departure by two identical "notes verbales"—one being addressed to the Palace, the other to the Foreign Minister—the substance of which is as follows:—Sir Edward Malet's state of health, making some fresh arrangement for a time necessary, Lord Dufferin will take charge of political matters in Egypt, and that as he is a good friend to Turkey, her interests will be protected and respected by him. As yet the Porte has not replied to this; but I have reason to believe that instructions will be sent to Musurus Pasha to demand an explanation of a measure which the Porte can but consider as very unusual, and to observe at the same time that no precedent exists for the removal of an Ambassador from his post in order that he may direct the policy of his Government in another place which is an integral part of the country to whose Sovereign he is accredited.

Lord Dufferin had a long interview on Wednesday with the Foreign Minister, and the correspondent who communicated the above understands that his lordship explained the reasons for his departure somewhat in the following way:—

The health of Sir Edward Malet not being good, and grave questions, notably that of army reorganization, on which a diversity of opinion exists among military authorities, requiring attention, the British Government had decided that the situation of affairs demanded the presence of some one occupying a high position to advise respecting the best mode of putting matters on a solid footing. His superiors had paid the Ambassador the compliment of selecting him for the duty, and in accepting the offer his lordship feels that he will be able to serve at once both England and Turkey—for the reason that he is the friend of the Porte, and that from having conducted the late negotiations he is now fully aware of the views and desires of the Imperial Government than any other person who might be less well disposed towards it. The Ambassador is also of opinion that his presence in Egypt will enable him to study her condition and needs and thus place him on his return to Constantinople in a better position to negotiate with the Porte and the Powers. Nothstanding these assurances, expressed, doubtless, with that tact and courtesy of manner peculiar to Lord Dufferin, the feeling of astonishment excited in Ministers and his Majesty by his appointment has by no means passed away. In official circles the question is anxiously asked whether the first step has not just been taken towards severing the connection between Egypt and the Porte.

From Cairo it is stated that Sir Edward Malet has sent to the Khedive a telegram from Lord Granville stating that as the settlement of affairs in Egypt involves questions of the most complicated nature, it would be unfair to Sir Edward Malet to leave him the entire responsibility. His lordship declares that the British Government completely approves Sir Edward Malet's action throughout the recent events in Egypt, and retains the fullest confidence in him; but thinks it desirable that Lord Dufferin, who as British Ambassador at Constantinople has been closely connected with the Government's European policy, should proceed to Egypt for a time.

HEALTH OF OUR ARMY IN EGYPT.

WE understand that the reports received from the army medical staff in Egypt show the state of the health of our soldiers to be fairly good, their most formidable enemy being enteric fever. This malady was somewhat prevalent in a serious form, chiefly owing, it is believed, to the polluted canal water and untrustworthy surface wells, which had to be relied upon as the sources of water-supply during the operations of the war, and which were known to be open to grave objection, as being more than likely to convey germs of disease. These polluted sources of supply are now, however, being replaced by pure drinking-water, and there is reason to hope that this enteric fever will no longer prevail. The case of ophthalmia, we are glad to hear, are not very numerous, and of a mild character; they are treated by isolation, with good results, few cases advancing beyond the stage of mild granulation. The strength the army corps for Egypt has been fixed at present at 10,000 men. The medical staff will, we understand, probably include two deputy surgeons general, four brigade surgeons, and 60 executive medical officers, surgeons-major, and surgeons. The hospitals, organized on the home system, will be situated at Cairo and Alexandria. The Carthage, hospital ship, will probably be retained on the station, and a general hospital at Gozo will also for the present be maintained.—*British Medical Journal.*

EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

MUCH anxiety prevailed at Cairo as to the state of affairs in the Soudan, and there were many rumours and reports as to the course to be pursued. Owing to the distance between Cairo and Khartoum it is difficult to obtain any trustworthy information on the subject. According to the *Times* correspondent all the upper country from east to west, and as far south as Khartoum, is in revolt. The Mahdi is a certain Abdu Khelat, a freebooter, arrested in 1879, and held in prison by Gessi at Taguna. Directly Gessi left, he was released, and commenced the crusade. He is said to be at Tourah-el-Khadra, three days' journey from Khartoum, about twenty days' from Cairo. Another report says that the False Prophet is still besieging the capital of Kordofan.

The Egyptian Government have, it is said, under their consideration various schemes for the pacification of the Soudan. Among them is one prepared by Ismail Pasha Eyoub, now President of the Commission of inquiry, and formerly Governor of Khartoum. This scheme, however, in common with others submitted, is, says the correspondent of the *Standard*, drawn up with a total disregard of the practical side of the question, and has been discarded owing to the large expense, some two millions sterling, which it would be necessary to bring out his plans. It is decided to equip with the utmost speed a small force, which will be immediately sent in the hope of saving Khartoum. It is considered to be of the utmost importance in the case of the advance of the False Prophet until the complete reorganization of the army allows of an offensive movement being undertaken against the invader.

Sir W. Bartelot asked the First Lord of the Treasury on (Oct. 30,) whether the Government proposed to take any steps, and, if so, what steps, if the reported defeat of the Egyptian troops in the Soudan by the troops of Mahdi, the False Prophet, were true?

Mr. Gladstone.—It reply to the question of the hon. baronet, I may state that we are at present in possession of very limited and imperfect information as to what is taking place in the Soudan. There is great difficulty in discriminating between what is true and what is probably untrue or greatly exaggerated. We have received no positive or definite intelligence of the defeat alluded to. There is no doubt that there has been a defeat of the Egyptian forces by a person called the False Prophet. Egypt is taking defensive measures, and has applied to the Indian authorities for counsel and for the services of certain officers, and the matter is now under consideration. Hon. members will bear in mind that Khartoum is more than 1,000 miles off.

On Novr. 1, Captain Aylmer asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could inform the House as to the present position of affairs in the Soudan; and whether the Government had considered the advisability of delaying the withdrawal of the troops from Egypt in view of the possible requirement of their services to protect Cairo.

Mr. C. Dilke.—News from the Soudan comes very slowly, and there is great difficulty in sifting the true from the false. News from Khartoum of the 30th of October states that the Mahdi was beaten with great slaughter during the past month, and that a small-pox is raging among his followers. The second portion of the hon. member's question relates to a matter of policy on which I am not in a position to give a reply.

Mr. O'Donnell, for Mr. O'Kelly, asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether Her Majesty's Government continued to regard the Soudan as forming part of the Government of Egypt; and, if so, whether they would take the attachment of which store order in that province, which had been left without defence owing to the disbandment of the Egyptian army by the action of Her Mojesty and the Government.

Mr. Gladstone.—This question, I must observe, is one which does not at all correspond with any state of facts exactly known to me. It asks whether Her Majesty's Government continue to regard the Soudan as forming part of the Government of Egypt. We have had no occasion to give judgment at all upon that question, and we have delivered no judgment upon it. It is no part of the duty incumbent upon us to enter upon a Gladstone-bar which is politically connected with Egypt in consequence of a very recent conquest, but it has not been included within the sphere of our operations, and we are by no means disposed to admit Government qualification that it is within the sphere of our responsibility.

Private intelligence, says the *Daily News*, received in London during the last day or two states that the Mahdi is making rapid progress in the conquest of the Soudan. It appears, however, that there is no reason to believe that Kartoum has fallen into his hands.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S RETURN.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY arrived at Dover on Saturday afternoon (Oct. 28) in the *Calais-Douvres*. Sir Garnet was received by the Mayor and General Newdigate and his staff, with whom he drove in a carriage to the Lord Warden Hotel. He met with a most enthusiastic reception along the route from the general public, who assembled in great numbers, notwithstanding the incessant downpour of rain. Sir Garnet was met at the hotel by Lady Wolseley and their children, and the Mayor read an address, which, after offering Sir Garnet a hearty welcome, extolled the manner in which the campaign had been planned and the army led. The train conveying Sir Garnet left Dover for Charing-cross a few minutes before four o'clock. In spite of wet, cold, and muddy streets, crowds of people assembled outside Charing-cross station to see and welcome the hero of the day. Shortly before 6 o'clock the railway station many people had gathered, and among those on the arrival platform were the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Teck and the Princess Mary (Duchess of Teck), Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Mr. and Mrs. Childers, Cardinal Manning, Lady Abney, General Sir Lintorn Simmons, General Wills, Lieut.-General Olpherts, Major-General Whitmore, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and Mr. Burdett-Coutts.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, having received the Queen's commands to proceed to Balmoral, left London by the night mail train on Sunday travelling by the East Coast route. At Aberdeen Sir Garnet was met by the Earl of Aberdeen, the Lord Provost, the magistrates, and the City Chamberlain, with several of the leading citizens. After driving through the city he proceeded to Ballater. A guard of honour composed of Highlanders was drawn up at the station, as the smoke was choking me. Driven from Balmoral to meet him at the station. Having taken his seat in the carriage sent from Balmoral, he drove off amid great enthusiasm on the part of the crowd that had assembled to welcome him. He arrived at Dalnacardoch, and had an audience of the Queen immediately afterwards. He also had the honour of dining with her Majesty and the Royal family. On Tuesday he left Balmoral for London. The Duchess of Connaught met him at the same time, and travelled to London by the same train. At Aberdeen some four thousand persons had assembled in the station to see Sir Garnet, and received him with deafening cheers. He arrived at King's Cross on Wednesday morning at a quarter to nine. Some hundreds of spectators had assembled, and on driving off the crowd which had largely increased, cheered the General vociferously.

The Gazette further till it was announced that "the Queen has been pleased to approve of Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., being permitted to resume the appointment of Adjutant-General to the Forces on his return to this country from active service in Egypt, vice Lieutenant-General R. C. H. Taylor, C.B., who vacates that appointment."

The Prince and Princess of Wales received Sir Garnet Wolseley at Marlborough House on Wednesday. His Royal Highness also received Major-General Lowe.

DEATH OF THE BEY OF TUNIS.

TUNIS, Oct. 28.

THE Bey of Tunis died at 22 minutes to 4 o'clock this morning. Sidi Ali Bey succeeds to the throne. The present troops is a guarantee against the possibility of any disturbance of public tranquillity.

The late Bey is very generally regretted.

At the investiture of the new Bey, M. Cambon delivered the following speech:—"I came the first, in the name of the French Republic, the friend and protectress of the Regency, to share the grief which has stricken your Highness in your most cherished affections, and to assure your Highness, on your accession to the throne, of my feelings of devotion and respect. Your Highness knows that you can reckon on the support of France, as the French Government reckons on the attachment of which your Highness has given the most striking proof in fighting alongside our soldiers. These feelings of reciprocal confidence will forward, I feel convinced, the accomplishment of the so necessary reforms which only death has prevented Mahomed es-Sadok from undertaking, and which will restore this country, once so wealthy, to prosperity. This is the wish with which your Highness's reign must commence. This is the aim which I, for my part, will aid your Highness to pursue in the interest of all, without distinction of nationality, for the welfare of the people your Highness henceforth governs and France protects.

PARIS, OCT. 29.

The *Journal Officiel*, announcing the Bey's death, remarks:—

"The Government of the Republic loses in Mahomed es-Sadok a faithful friend. It is certain that the co-operation of his successor will not be wanting to the intimate union of France and Tunis. The President of the Republic and the Prime Minister at once telegraphed their condolence to His Highness Sidi Ali Bey."

A GENTLEMAN BURNED TO DEATH IN A PULLMAN CAR.

THE Midland Scoth express, which runs between St. Pancras and Glasgow, met with a serious accident on Sunday morning, October 29th, by which a passenger was burnt to death and four others had a narrow escape from a similar fate. The train, to which are attached two Pullman cars—one for Edinburgh and the other for Glasgow—left St. Pancras at 9-15 on Saturday night, and was due at St. Enoch's Station, Glasgow, at 7-45 yesterday morning. The journey to Normanton was performed in perfect safety, and that place was left at 2 o'clock in the morning. In the centre of the train was the Enterprise Pullman, sleeping car, which contained four passengers. This car is magnificently fitted up and is heated by means of a stove fixed at one end. One of the passengers is believed to have been Dr. Arthur, a medical man of Aberdeen, who was said to have been on his way home from the Egyptian campaign. Who where his companions has not yet transpired. Two of them, however, are known to have been journeying from London to Scotland, and the third gentleman, the officials in charge of the train have been unable to trace. It left Sheffield for the north. The train arrived at Normanton, a few minutes late, at 1-45 on Sunday morning. There ten minutes were as usual, allowed for refreshments examination of tickets, &c. Nothing unusual was noticed in any part of the train, when at exactly 2 o'clock it resumed its journey northwards in the direction of Leeds. When it had travelled from five to seven minutes and had attained a speed of from 50 to 60 miles an hour, Robert Donaldson, the attendant in the Edinburgh sleeping car, noticed that a flame and smoke were rushing towards him from the interior of the compartment in which he was on duty. This was in the rear most part of the car, close to the stove by which the vehicle was warmed. Donaldson at once rushed down the centre of the carriage and shouted to the four occupants, all of whom were in their berths, "The car is on fire." Then, lowering a window, he attempted to arrest the attention of the engine-driver by means of the communication-cord, but whether he succeeded in doing so seems to be at least very doubtful, for, as far as can at present be ascertained, the train did not slacken speed at that point. In the meantime three of the four gentlemen passengers were rushing frantically about the car in their nightdresses, having apparently been cut off by the rapidly spreading flames from the berths in which they had occupied. The fire, fanned by the currents of air which found access through several apertures, made its way from the hinder compartment, where it had originally broken out, towards the opposite end of the car, consuming everything in its progress. The three gentlemen and the conductor appear to have been contemplating leaping from the train, which would inevitably have involved fatal consequences, when as the express was passing Normanton the Rothwell signal-box, the signalman in charge, perceiving flames and smoke issuing from the top of the sleeping-car, wired to the man on duty at the next box to stop the express on the down line. When the driver had proceeded a few hundred yards further, and before he had reached the point where he was to have been stopped by the signalman, he discovered something was wrong, and applied the continuous brake and quickly brought the train to a standstill within a short distance of Hunslet, the ticket-collecting station for Leeds. By this time the Edinburgh sleeping-car was one mass of flame, almost from end to end. Donaldson, the conductor, and three of the passengers, the latter still in their nightshirts, leaped from the car, one of them getting out through a window, as he could not open the pillow door. The alarm was quickly given, and attracted partly by the cries of the passengers, all of whom had alighted from every part of the train, and partly by the glare of the flames, a number of railway servants and police constables were quickly on the spot. Buckets of water were thrown upon the burning car, which was detached from the rest of the train. The flames, however, had got too firm a hold of all parts of the car to be quenched by such means, and, therefore, on the suggestion of Police-sergeant Vincent, of the Leeds Borough Force, the car was drawn 300 or 400 yards along the line to a water crane used for supplying locomotives. Here an attempt was made to turn the supply pipe over the car, but the latter was found to be too high. At this stage, or shortly before, the conductor of the car suddenly appears to have remembered that one of the four gentlemen travelling in the coach—namely, the one believed to be Dr. Arthur—had not been seen since the car took fire. Donaldson called the attention of the railway officers and the police to this circumstance, and it was then feared that the present were directed to a search for the missing gentleman. He wrs believed to be near the end of the car which first took fire. The flames however, prevented explorers from gaining access to the interior of the vehicle at this part until the car had been drawn to a point of the line opposite to Messrs. Nicholson's chemical works, where a number of men were at work. Here a private jet belonging to the firm was obtained, and there being a plentiful supply of water, the flames were quickly extinguished, not, however, until the elegantly-fitted car was a complete wreck, and had been burning probably for half an hour. Then it was that the remains of the fourth gentleman were found in a sleeping berth, all the furnishings of which had been destroyed, and the woodwork almost totally burnt away. The flesh was found to have been literally burnt to a cinder, and the bones of the legs were broken and calcined. The head alone had partially escaped, the hair apparently been protected by some object. A portion of the hair was burnt away, but otherwise the features were only scorched. The right arm, the flesh of which was almost completely burn away, was raised as if the unfortunate victim had been in the act of warding off some failing object when he met his terrible fate. Telegrams were despatched to the company's surgeons in Leeds who quickly arrived, and they removed the charred remains in a carriage to the Leeds Station and conveyed to the mortuary in Millgarth-street, where it lies awaiting identification. The express was re-made up and resumed its journey, the three gentlemen who had saved themselves from the car being provided with clothing and proceeding northwards. In the bottom of the carriage were found a portmanteau labelled Dr. Arthur, Aberdeen, a railway pass bearing the name "Dr. Arthur," a gold watch and chain and Dalkeith, several flasks, a gold and a silver watch, £14 in money, two reading lamps, a bunch of keys labelled "W. P. Laidlaw, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow" and what is believed to be a revolver.

Mr. Robert Cranston, jun, of Messrs. Cranston and Illiott, merchants, North-bridge, one of the passengers in the burning car, gives the following account:—"I was awakened by my fellow berth. I smelt a sulphurous smell, and I thought something was wrong with the flue of the stove. After reading a short time I blew out my lamp and lay down to sleep, but I had only laid my head on the pillow a minute or two, when the smell became so strong that I felt a choking sensation. I pulled open the curtain of my berth and looked out into the car and found it full of smoke. I sprang up from my berth with the intention of going to the rear of the car, where the stove was, to see what was the matter. I had just turned the corner, and had entered the short corridor which leads to the gentlemen's sleeping room, when I met Donaldson, the conductor, who cried, 'The place is on fire, Sir. I asked him what we could do. 'Stop the train first,' he said. He rushed to the front of the car, and I followed him. The rear of the car was in a dense volume, but there was no light. As I ran up the passage between the berth I shook the passengers, and cried, 'The place is on fire.' When I got to the front of the car he was at the side chuck. He then left me and I took hold of the cord, and then the conductor said, 'I will go back and get water while you pull the cord.' I kept pulling till I found the train slow, and then I went back to the sleeping compartment. I woke up Mr. Dove, S. S. C., who ran out to the front, and the train having stopped, he and I got off the car. I then saw a gentleman getting out by one of the windows. This was Mr. Mant, Wold, Bingham-terrace. He had broken one of the windows and had got half out of the car when the train stopped. I believe he was a good deal cut with the glass. The greatest excitement prevailed among the other passengers at this time, who were screaming and shouting. The railway men uncoupled the Glasgow portion of the train which was immediately behind the burning Pullman sleeping carriage to keep the fire from spreading. At this time inquiries were made as to whether all the passengers were out of the car. I asked if every person was out, and some one said 'Yes.' The conductor then said he thought there was still one passenger in the car. I agreed to make an attempt to enter the burning car. I got on the platform, opened the door to the front, and went in, but was unable to get further than a few feet on account of the dense smoke coming out of the car I found, to my alarm, that the train had again started, and I could not get off the platform. I afterwards learned that they wished to take the car forward to where there was a water crane used for filling the engine boilers, and where water could be got to play on the burning car. I remained on the end platform of the car till the flames broke through the wood work. I managed to step off on the coal in the carriage in front of me, and hung on there. I was observed by some of the people in the carriage, and a gentleman whom I do not know, but who I think belongs to Edinburgh, got out at his carriage door and, holding out his hand, assisted me into one of the compartments. Shortly thereafter the train stopped, and I also got out. It was found that the water from the pillar could not be brought to bear on the car, and it was then that the train left till it was opposite a point that work, where a hose was brought to bear upon it. As I had just jumped out of bed I was very cold. One gentleman gave me an ulster and a pair of stockings, everyone being very kind to me. Mr. Dove and myself. I lost watch, chain, all my luggage, and nearly every stitch of clothing."

The Times' Aberdeen Correspondent telegraphed. "The gentleman who was found to have been fatally burnt in the Pullman sleeping car at Leads was Dr. John F. Arthur, son of the Rev. David Arthur, Free Church Minister, Banchory Devenick, near Aberdeen. Ten years ago he graduated at Aberdeen University, and almost immediately afterwards proceeded to Ceylon where he was engaged in the Government medical service at Dimbula, where he remained until about five weeks ago, when he left Ceylon to take up his residence in Scotland, and to attend to his professional studies. At last, making a brief stay there. He left St. Pancras Station on Saturday evening for Aberdeen. He was 33 years of age, and was unmarried."

On Tuesday, in the Civil Court at the Town-hall, Leeds, Mr. J. E. Malcolm, the borough coroner, opened the inqest as to the death of John Findlay Arthur, on Sunday morning, in a Pullman sleeping car on the Midland Railway, near Leeds. Colonel Yolland appeared for the Board of Trade; Mr. Lewis for the Midland Company; Mr. Clements for the Pullman Car Company; and Mr. J. W. Middleton for the relatives of the deceased. Sir C. Firth, chairman of the National Fire Brigade Association was also present. The coroner, addressing the jury, said he hoped the inquiry would result in a definite finding, that the origin of the calmity might not be a matter for speculation hereafter. He had received an intimation that the friends of the deceased would be better satisfied if there was an examination of the body by some surgeon. The body was so much charred that it would be impossible for that being done to a still, as it would be more satisfactory to the relatives, the examination must be made. Mr. Beale said he would request Mr. Wheelhouse, the Midland Company's medical officer in Leeds to be present at that examination.

Frank Carlisle said he drove the engine of the train in question. It was examined at Normanton by the officials, and he tried the brake before leaving Normanton. First-class carriages were in front of him. On approaching Bunslet South Junction distance signal he heard an alarm, and on looking round saw a reflected light—not a blaze—on the top of a Pullman car. The alarm continuing, he applied the whistle with one hand and the brake with the other. He told his stoker to open the sand box, and the brake applied all right. He could not tell the distance he had gone before he pulled up. It was the train book on each side of the engine, and in case of fire to stop the train immediately. The rule was as follows:—

"When the guard hears the bell ring, or the engineer hears the whistle on his engine sound, he must at once commence applying each side of the train, and in case any oscillation be noticed or a vehicle be on fire, or other occurrence of a serious character be observed, the train must be stopped as speedily as possible, and when stopped must be protected by signals, as prescribed in the company's regulations. Should, however, the guard aad engine-driver fail to observe anything that really necessitates immediate stoppage, the train must be stopped at the first station or junction, where it can properly be protected by fixed signals."

He acted according to the rule, and the stoker went down the train, came back, and stated that the car was on fire. He waited on the engine until the signalmwa given to draw ahead, and then went to the car with buckets of water from the tender. The flames were coming out of the tail of the car, and men were there with water. He went on to the water crane and tried to get it to work, but it was too low forthe carriage top. Some men working at a chemical works offered a hose pipe. The car was backed to it, but it played some

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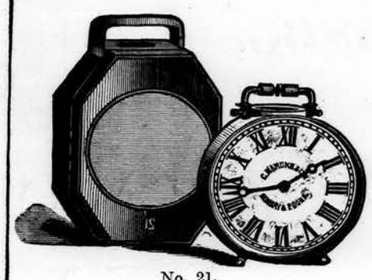

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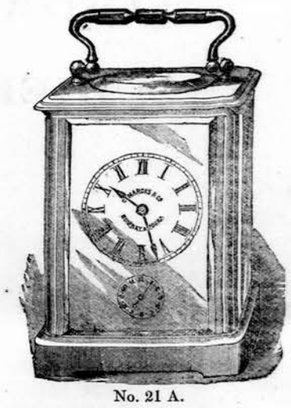

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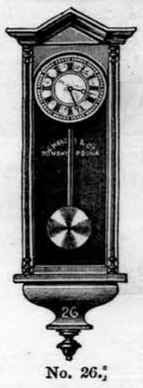

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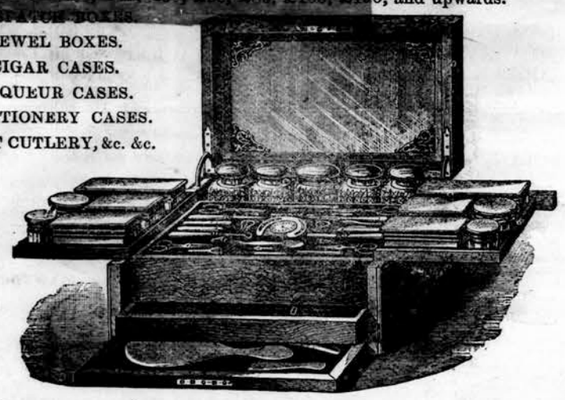

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